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## Amid Kuwait's Ruins, Life Starts Anew

By John Arundel

Washington Post Service

**KUWAIT** — Hundreds of oil wells are burning, thousands of tons of unexploded munitions litter the countryside and damages to working-class neighborhoods and cultural facilities remain largely untouched, but signs of recovery are cropping up in Kuwait's business and commercial sections and more prosperous residential areas.

Delivery trucks and buses clog intersections, awaiting the green light from stoplights that are working again. Kuwait's six commercial banks, shuttered for seven months, have reopened and are flush with freshly printed Kuwaiti dinars.

Air-conditioned supermarkets, where sparse supplies were available only to Iraqi soldiers and their collaborators four months ago, are stocked high with products, from fresh cabbage to imported fish.

A little more than 100 days ago, when allied troops stormed in and Iraq's troops fled, they entered a war-battered nation devoid of food, drinking water, electricity and telephone service. Today, all these are available again in most of the country.

"Kuwait is showing all the vital signs of a full-scale recovery," said Colonel Ralph L. Curcio, who commands the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office here. "Once we got the electricity on, that triggered the recovery of everything else."

The colonel is in charge of the Kuwait Emergency Recovery Office and chairman of a five-member panel of U.S. and Kuwaiti engineers that selected eight American, British, Kuwaiti and Saudi companies to take on a large part of the cleanup and repair work. The companies have been awarded \$171 million in contracts so far.

They include three American companies: Blount Construction International of Montgomery, Alabama, which has been doing electrical and building repair; Brown & Root International of Houston, which has been repairing buildings and schools; and American Dredging of Camden, New Jersey, which cleared Kuwait's three harbors of Iraqi-laid mines.

More than 120 miles of highways and streets, cratered by bombs and artillery, have been repaired.

A Saudi construction company repaved runways at Kuwait International Airport, badly damaged by allied bombers, and carried off 700 damaged vehicles and the remains of a British Airways Boeing 747 blown up after the invasion.

The city went completely dark on Feb. 23, after Iraqi troops dynamited generating facilities. See KUWAIT, Page 6

The companies have brought in small armies of engineers, electricians, plumbers and laborers, supervised by 130 U.S. Army and 65 Kuwaiti engineers.

Since March, they have succeeded in erasing many of the physical reminders of Iraq's seven-month military occupation. That included painting over pro-Iraq slogans on buildings and removing T-72 tanks from schoolyards. They have hauled away the carcasses of 3,000 burned-out Iraqi tanks and other war-damaged vehicles and have cleared away hundreds of pillboxes, bunkers and concrete barriers.

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The city went completely dark on Feb. 23, after Iraqi troops dynamited generating facilities. See KUWAIT, Page 6

## Yugoslavia Breaks Apart, 2 Rebel Republics Pull Out

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service

**LIJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia** — The parliament of the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia overwhelmingly adopted declarations of independence Tuesday that separate them, at least on paper, from a nation plagued by bitter divisions since its creation in 1918.

"As of tomorrow, Europe will have one, two or three new states," said Igor Ravcar, Slovenia's foreign affairs minister.

In Yugoslavia's capital, Belgrade, the federal parliament pleaded for the army to intervene immediately to prevent dismemberment. But the parliament has no power to order the army into action, and there have been no reports that Prime Minister Ante Markovic had used special powers to order military intervention.

Mr. Markovic has warned that he will resort to all legal means to prevent the republics from becoming independent states.

"Any military action would amount to occupation," said Janes Jansa, the Slovenian defense minister. "It would take more than a few armored cars."

Mr. Markovic chairs an ad hoc commission that, theoretically, has the authority to order the army into action to halt the independence moves. The army's actual commander in chief, the eight-person collective presidency, has been

West European governments express their disapproval of the two republics' decision. Page 2.

rendered a nonentity by the government of Serbia, the largest republic, since May 15.

While the declarations of independence create — with the exception of what formerly was East Germany — Europe's first new states since the end of World War II, the international community has so far scorned the republics.

The European Community nations and the United States have clearly warned Slovenia and Croatia that they will extend neither recognition nor economic aid.

[The United States reiterated Tuesday that it would not recognize the independence of Croatia and Slovenia, United Press International reported from Washington. "We will neither encourage nor award secession," a State Department official said.]

"This was to be expected," the Slovenian president, Milan Kucan, said at a news conference. "Under international law, the legal entity is still, for the time being, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

"We understand completely the worries of individual states and the entire European Community about the Yugoslav crises," said the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, in his speech Tuesday. "But we must take our own interest into consideration first."

Slovenia and Croatia have warned for a year that they would secede from Yugoslavia if the country was not reorganized as a loose confederation of independent states.

Both the Ljubljana and Zagreb governments insist that the declarations, which, despite official denials, are in effect acts of secession, do not rule out a possibility that a Yugoslav confederation could still be created.

Yugoslavia's largest republic, Serbia, has called for strengthening the Yugoslav federation but its renamed Communist government has worked to undermine the present federal government and its market-based program.

Despite their declarations of independence, Slovenia and Croatia will for years maintain links with the Yugoslav state and its economy. Yugoslavia's currency, the dinar, is to remain the legal tender in Slovenia and Croatia, though the parliaments of both republics have adopted

laws providing for the creation of their own currencies and national banks.

Yugoslavia's national army is to maintain bases in Slovenia and Croatia for the foreseeable future, but both republics have already organized their own armed forces and plan to negotiate the army's withdrawal.

Croatia's Sabor, or legislature, approved the package of independence laws after 6 P.M. It said that Croatia's present borders were valid, in an apparent reaction to threats by neighboring Serbia to annex parts of Croatia with a large ethnic Serb population.

In Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, parliament approved legislation declaring the republic's independence and outlining its terms at 8:30 P.M.

Violence between Serbs and Croats, the country's two largest ethnic groups, has claimed the lives of at least 22 people in Croatia since early May, and all groups in the country are arming.

Croatia and Slovenia had originally planned to declare independence Wednesday, and the decision to act earlier was not explained. But it raised speculation that it was an attempt to throw the federal government and Serbia, in particular, off balance.

Croatia and Slovenia are breaking away after months of ethnic and political feuding that have plunged Yugoslavia into economic chaos and moved the patchwork nation toward civil war.

Fierce fighting between Serbs and Croats could ripple through the rest of Yugoslavia and the rest of the Balkans, which have a history of interethnic violence.

Yugoslavia, a country of four official languages and at least 24 ethnic groups, has been fragile and often violent since it emerged from World War I as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, renamed in 1929.

After the Communists were swept from power throughout Eastern Europe in 1989, Yugoslavia also moved toward democracy and elections were held in all six republics last year.

In Zagreb, Zarko Djodan, speaker of Croatia's parliament, said with the adoption of the acts "Croatia no longer remains within federative Yugoslavia."

Legislation legalizing sovereignty in Slovenia was pending action and would take effect immediately, official said.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic warned Monday during a visit to Zagreb that his government would "use all legal means" to stop the two republics from seceding. But he said force would not be used.

Slovenia's new legislation will produce few major immediate changes. There will be no Slovenian passport, no new currency and about 20,000 federal army troops will remain in Slovenian territory.

## Kuwait to Lift Martial Law

Collaboration Trials  
Moving to Civil Courts

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

**KUWAIT** — Wednesday will be the last day of martial law in Kuwait, the justice minister said Tuesday. His announcement ended speculation that the postwar rule by martial law might be extended again, as it was a month ago.

Trials of defendants charged with collaboration during the Iraqi occupation will now move to regular civil courts. Beyond that, the change is expected to have little immediate effect on how Kuwait's royal family rules the emirate.

The crown prince, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah al Sabah, who has been acting as martial law governor, will revert to his prewar position as prime minister, and major decisions will be put into force by order of the emir, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah.

A leading opposition figure, Abdullah al Naibani, expressing a view held by many prominent Kuwaitis, said Tuesday that a real return to civil rule would have to await the re-establishment of the constitutional parliament that was abolished by the royal family in 1965.

Elections to parliament are scheduled for October 1992. The opposition has objected to the government's plan to convene in July an interim national council with only advisory powers.

Unless the laws change, Kuwait's press will continue to operate under censorship, and large political gatherings will be illegal even after martial law ends.

The announcement Tuesday means the end of a series of martial law trials that have sentenced 29 people to death and handed out severe sentences in many other cases, raising an international outcry.

"Unresolved matters that are still being dealt with in martial law courts will be transferred to ordinary courts to give justice," Justice Minister Ghazi Obeid Sammar said in an interview published Tuesday in the newspaper Sawt Al Kuwait.

Officials said that pending cases involving crimes like theft and rape would be taken to civil courts, while those involving charges like treason or collaboration would be taken to special courts dealing with national security.

After a five-day Muslim holiday, the martial law courts have many cases on the docket for Wednesday, and it is possible that additional sentences might be handed down.

The martial law courts have dealt with more than 300 cases out of an estimated 450 awaiting trial. The most important case awaiting action involves several Kuwaitis charged with taking part in the puppet government.



Abdullah Sammar/Agence France Press

## Islamic Fundamentalists Battle Police in Algiers

A man trying to extinguish a tear-gas grenade with water Tuesday in Algiers as police battled hundreds of Islamic fundamentalists. One person was killed and 12 were wounded in the most serious clashes since a state of siege was imposed June 5.

## Ogaden Famine: Worse Than '84-'85?

By Jennifer Parmelee

Washington Post Service

**K'ELAFO, Ethiopia** — Civil wars in Ethiopia and Somalia have combined with a severe three-year drought to produce hunger and deprivation that some relief specialists say will be more severe in the Ogaden region than they were during the catastrophic 1984-'85 famine.

Although rains came this spring, they were light and lasted less than a month. Already the scattered grasslands that nomads depend on are yellowing.

Conservative estimates indicate that well over 1,000 of the nomads have died this year from the drought, both during a tortuous trek from Somalia and in the camps where the hungry have gathered.

A crude estimate for the K'elafo camp alone indicates an average of 160 deaths a month. One refugee, Fatima Haji Ahmet, was asked what residents needed aside from food. She said, to bury their dead in the Muslim way.

"We are in the middle of a terrible crisis," said Berhane Berhe, an agricultural engineer for Unicef who knows the region well. "No one has time to bother to count all the graves."

The Ogaden is a vast stretch of parched scrubland bordering Somalia, with more than 1 million inhabitants, mostly nomads and small farmers. Its plight represents only a part of the famine that is once again gripping Ethiopia, affecting 6 million people.

The area is also the temporary home to a

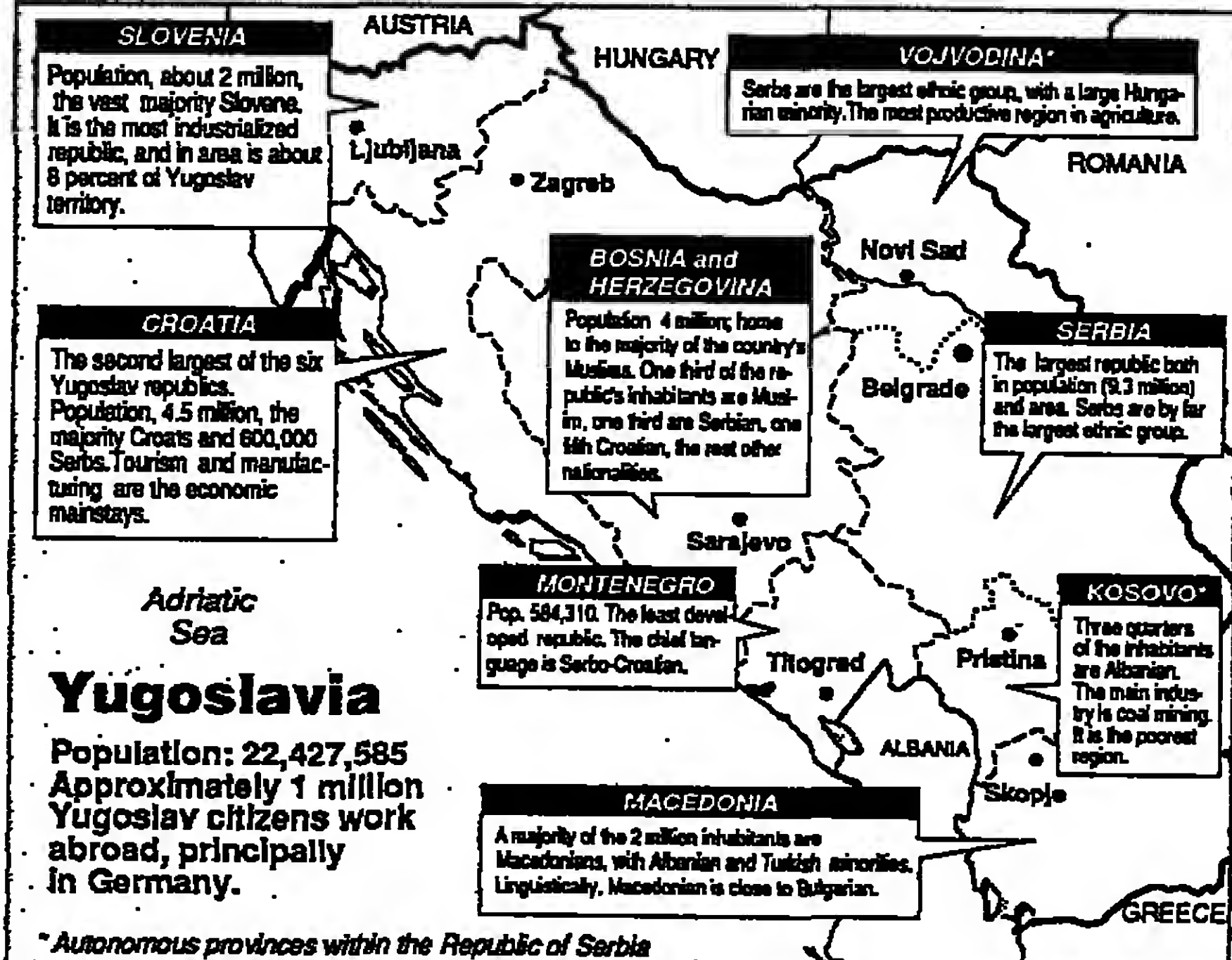
relatively small proportion of a colossal wave of refugees that has swept across the desperately poor Horn of Africa in search of sustenance and peace.

In the last year alone, according to United Nations figures, 1 million refugees from wars in Sudan and Somalia have entered Ethiopia, which was also wracked by a civil war.

And yet the estimated 530,000 Ogadenis hit by drought — or roughly 50 percent of the region's inhabitants — and an additional 100,000 arrivals from Somalia have received less support than have those elsewhere in Ethiopia.

The skeletal ranks of tens of thousands of other Somali refugees have passed through en

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## Klosk Iraqis Said to Block UN Nuclear Team

Reuters

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — A United Nations team investigating Iraq's nuclear materials has been denied access to a key plant near Baghdad, sources at the UN said Tuesday. They said the team tried on Sunday to visit a site at which they suspected nuclear material was stored, but they were forbidden to enter by an Iraqi military official.

Some members of the team later saw large cranes and equipment in the area, and suspected that materials might have been packed up and moved away, the sources said. They added that initial details were sketchy. The five permanent members of the Security Council were to be briefed by the director of the special UN commission supervising the destruction of Iraq's dangerous weapons.

### General News

Electronic voting for Americans abroad is expected to be in place by 1996. Page 6.  
Mitterrand and Kohl vowed to resolve a European security dispute. Page 2.

Khmer Rouge and the government made concessions in Cambodia talks. Page 7.

Business/Finance  
Nomura's president showed little repentance following Japan's latest stock scandal. Page 11.

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Weather  
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## Japan Summit Fear: Western Bloc Pushing Soviet Aid

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — Japanese leaders are concerned that they will be waging a lonely battle against Mikhail S. Gorbachev's request for economic aid when the Soviet leader travels to London in three weeks to seek help from the world's major industrial democracies.

Japanese newspapers and television have been full of stories in recent days quoting anonymous officials voicing fears that at the seven-nation summit meeting next month, Tokyo will face demands to bankroll a massive aid package for Moscow. "Japan braces for Soviet aid pressure," declared a headline in the current edition of the Nikkei Weekly.

The anxiety goes beyond Japan's usual concern about constantly being tapped for cash by its allies and reflects the nation's perpetual worry about being set apart from the rest of the world.

Tokyo is particularly fearful that its arguments will not be appreciated because one of its most important reasons for opposing Soviet aid involves a dispute with Moscow that may be little understood in the West: The Soviet occupation since World War II of four small islands off the coast of Hokkaido.

The dispute has prevented the Soviet Union

and Japan from concluding a formal peace treaty, and Tokyo has said it cannot countenance giving large-scale assistance to Mr. Gorbachev until the issue is settled.

The Soviet leader made a historic visit to Japan in April, neither side budged beyond agreeing to discuss the matter.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Taiso Watanabe, told reporters that in order for Japan to entertain the prospect of large-scale financial assistance to the Soviet Union, "there should be establishment of confidence" between the two countries.

Mr. Watanabe said Japan was not making return of the islands a "condition" of aid. But

he said that the establishment of confidence required the signing of a peace treaty and that the most important prerequisite of a peace treaty is resolution of the islands dispute.

For the moment, said a Western diplomat, Japanese officials are feeling some relief about the fact that the London summit meeting does not appear to likely to produce a major Soviet bailout plan. At a meeting of the industrialized nations' finance ministers that ended in London Sunday, officials indicated that a large-scale financial package for Moscow would not be approved, but that the Soviet Union would

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## AIDS Scientists See Vast Advances, Vaster Ignorance

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

**FLORENCE** — More has been learned about the AIDS virus in the eight years since its discovery than about any other microbe, even those known for a century, many proud scientists note.

But the International Conference on AIDS held here last week and other such meetings serve as reminders that much remains to be learned about AIDS and the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes it.

Puzzling questions abound:

- Why do the antibodies that the body produces against HIV fail to prevent illness?
- Why do some people infected with the virus survive so much longer than others?
- What are the prospects for vaccines and drug treatments?

There were hints that scientists are tentatively closing in on a few answers, but the urgency of their efforts was underscored by staggering forecasts of the world epidemic.

According to one estimate, HIV is expected to infect 40 million people by 2000, becoming "a public health threat of unprecedented magnitude," said Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, the head of the World Health Organization.

With such catastrophic consequences,

AIDS is "a plague no one wants to think of as unpreventable," the meeting organizers said.

One puzzle was why the AIDS epidemic marches on so erratically, becoming explosive in some areas while moving much more slowly in others.

In Thailand, for example, only a small number of HIV infections were reported three years ago. Since then, HIV has spread rapidly among intravenous drug users.

In successive waves, the number of HIV infections has exploded among female prostitutes, then their male clients and then the

wives of the clients, and now it is starting in among their newborns, said Dr. Harold S. Jaffe, an AIDS epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

This swift spread puzzles researchers because factors that might explain it, such as venereal lesions that help the virus spread, do not appear to be especially common.

"There's something that we don't understand about such rapid spread," Dr. Jaffe said. "But what is it? Some powerful co-factor that has not come to light?"

Among the possibilities is a genetic factor. Although there have been limited attempts to find one, no avenue of investigation has been rewarding.

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, who heads the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland, said two of the many mysteries that need to be resolved are:

- How does HIV gain entry into the body?
- Where does it begin its infection?

HIV attacks cells in the blood. So it is easy

to understand how HIV begins to infect after an addict with a contaminated needle injects the virus directly into the blood, or after rough sex that causes bleeding in the vagina or rectum, or after sex between people with genital lesions.

But scientists are puzzled about how HIV can penetrate apparently intact mucous membranes in the genital areas of healthy people in more customary heterosexual intercourse.

Now there are clues that the entry site might be the dendritic cells — branching cells that function as a network to trap foreign proteins — in the genital mucosa.

The clues came from independent research at Oxford University, the University of California at Davis and the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston.

If scientists could identify the most vulnerable points of HIV infection, they might be able to block the virus's entry into the blood. So it is easy

## Li Threatens Boeing Sales In Trade Issue

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

**BEIJING** — Prime Minister Li Peng declared Tuesday that China would stop buying airplanes from Boeing if the United States did not renew China's most-favored-nation status.

China consistently maintains that the United States will suffer greatly if Washington fails to renew the trading status, but Mr. Li's statements were the first time that Chinese authorities have publicly threatened to retaliate against a specific American company.

Mr. Li's remarks were made at the end of a standard dinner speech to members of a club for foreign business executives and government officials.

The prime minister pointed out Boeing's chief representative in Beijing, Thomas E. Lane, who was seated to his left during the dinner, and noted that China had placed an order for 15 737s and 757s this year.

If the favored status were revoked, Mr. Li said, "they will have no more orders." And if the status were retained, he added, "they will have more orders coming."

Under most-favored-nation status, the United States mandates the lowest possible tariffs on imports from a nation.

Although President George Bush has recommended that Washington continue China's favored status for another year, there is strong opposition in Congress, and the final outcome is uncertain.

[The Democratic leadership in the U.S.

See BOEING, Page 6



# Apprehensive West Europeans Oppose Yugoslav Breakaways

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Fearful that the dismemberment of Yugoslavia could lead to violence and spread instability throughout the Balkans, West European governments signaled their disapproval Tuesday of a decision by Slovenia and Croatia to declare their independence from Yugoslavia.

Warning Slovenia and Croatia that they would not be recognized as independent states, the governments also urged the republics to continue their negotiations with the rest of Yugoslavia with the aim of constructing a new federalist structure.

Despite Tuesday's actions, however, some European officials said they were encouraged that the Slovenian and Croatian parliaments had opted for independence rather than outright secession.

"We understand both are willing to continue discussions to seek a new Yugoslavia," a British official said.

In recent days, both the 12-nation European Community and the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have come out strongly in favor of the "unity and territorial integrity" of Yugoslavia based on democracy, human rights and respect for the rights of minorities.

Moreover, during a visit to Belgrade on Friday, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said the United States would not recognize the new republics, adding that "instability and the breakup of Yugoslavia could have some very tragic consequences, not only here but more broadly in Europe."

Austria and Germany, countries with close historical and political ties to Slovenia and Croatia, have adopted a more flexible attitude toward the two republics' aspirations to independence, suggesting that they may eventually grant recognition if the republics show that they control their territories.

But most other European governments have argued that preservation of Yugoslavia as a single entity is in the best interests of both Yugoslavia and Europe.

In London, a Foreign Office official said that Britain would call on all parties to maintain a peaceful dialogue and urge the Yugoslav Army to exercise caution.

Addressing the French National Assembly, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said it would be "regrettable" if the moves toward independence led to violent clashes, "because these separations can take place under brutal conditions, they can awaken ancient antagonisms."

But he also took note of the demands of the Slovenian and Croatian peoples expressed in the ballot box. "They aspire to more liberty," he said. "It is the right of a people to determine its destiny. But we are constrained by international order."

The immediate concern of the West European governments is that Yugoslavia may be swept up by violence brought on either by the determination of Serbia and the Yugoslav Army to impose their authority on the two republics or by clashes involving the large Serbian minority living in Croatia.

But European officials also fear that a civil war in Yugoslavia, which borders on seven countries, could spread instability throughout the Balkans, a region with a long tradition of violence where ethnic tensions and territorial disputes played a major role in the outbreak of World War I.

Apart from its own nationalities, which often live as minorities outside their republics, Yugoslavia has significant Hungarian and Albanian populations. Bulgaria also has a large Turkish minority, while Hungarians and Germans living in Romania have long demanded greater autonomy.

Some European officials added that the disintegration of Yugoslavia could further complicate the situation in the Soviet Union, where numerous republics, including the Baltic states, have already declared their independence and are negotiating a new relationship with Moscow.

The extraordinary prudence of the United States and the European Community is entirely understandable," said Francois Heisbourg, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "I think we will have more jaw, jaw before war, war, but if there is violence, it will be difficult to avoid internationalization of the conflict."

He said that, given the situation of the minorities in Yugoslavia, it was possible to imagine a Kurdistan-like situation in which "war or repression leads to a massive movement of people and creates the need for a United Nations or a European force to deal with the consequences of the conflict."

Austria, one neighbor that would certainly be swamped by any exodus of refugees from northern Yugoslavia, has nonetheless been watching events in Slovenia and Croatia with sympathy, with Austrian newspapers criticizing the U.S. and EC positions on the crisis.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Takes UN Stance on Iraqi Profits

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States on Tuesday officially agreed to a proposal by the secretary-general of the United Nations for a 30 percent ceiling on Iraqi oil profits pegged for a fund to compensate war damages.

"We believe an actual percentage of 30 percent is the minimum level to ensure there will be sufficient resources available to begin the claims process" for those who sustained losses during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman, said.

Her statement confirmed U.S. backing for the highest Iraqi petroleum revenue percentage proposed by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, in May, abandoning an earlier U.S. demand for a 50 percent figure.

### Doctors Deplore Interference by U.S.

CHICAGO (Reuters) — The American Medical Association on Tuesday condemned governmental interference with doctors who provide advice on abortion or any other medical matter.

Delegates at the association's annual meeting urged repeal of all laws and regulations that "prevent physicians from freely discussing with or providing information to patients about medical care and procedures or interfere with the physician-patient relationship."

Although it did not use the word abortion, the resolution came partly in response to a federal regulation prohibiting government-funded family planning clinics from telling women of their legal rights to abortion. Last month the Supreme Court found the regulation constitutionally sound. Officially the association is neutral on the legal, moral and ethical issues in the abortion debate.

### East German Party's Assets Seized

BERLIN (AFP) — The former Communist party of East Germany was stripped Tuesday of its enormous fortune in real estate, and its bank accounts were placed under government control.

The Treuhandanstalt, a government agency disposing of the assets of the former Communist state, announced that it had seized control of all 768 buildings or sites owned by the Socialist Unity Party in eastern Germany. The party, now known as the Party of Democratic Socialism, also was barred from making bank transactions without government approval.

The move came after the party fought to retain a large part of the wealth accumulated during its four decades in power, which it estimated at 2.278 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.28 billion). A spokesman for the party compared the government decision to "quasi-expropriation."

### Prague Ceremony Ends Soviet Role

PRAGUE (Reuters) — The Soviet Union signed away its military presence in Czechoslovakia on Tuesday, formally ending almost 23 years as a hated "occupation force" that led the invasion by the Warsaw Pact and stayed on when the others left.

General Eduard Vorobyov, commander of the Soviet Army's Central Group and the last serving Soviet military figure in Czechoslovakia, ceremoniously joined a Czechoslovak general in signing a protocol that brought to an end the stationing of Soviet troops in the country.

The final trainload of Soviet soldiers from the 73,500 stationed in Czechoslovakia since the August 1968 invasion left last week. General Vorobyov will return home Thursday but said, "I'd like to come back as a tourist."

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Korean Airlines and the Soviet carrier Aeroflot will double the number of passenger flights between Seoul and Moscow, the South Korean Transportation Ministry announced Tuesday. South Korea's airline will fly twice a week on the current Seoul-Moscow-Zurich route starting Thursday. Aeroflot will operate two flights a week between Seoul and Moscow from July 3.

Italian air controllers have called a national strike for Wednesday, which is likely to delay domestic and international flights. Work stoppages forcing cancellations or rescheduling of dozens of flights are scheduled for major Italian airports, among them Rome and Milan. However, the controllers agreed with airlines two months ago to allow some flights to proceed normally during strikes. The strikers are demanding administrative and work-hour changes.

American Express opened a travel bureau Tuesday in Warsaw, its third in Eastern Europe. An office was inaugurated in Hungary in January and one is due in Czechoslovakia in October. American Express has had a tourist office in the Soviet Union since 1958.

### The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday

North America: Chicago and Detroit will see a heavy rain on Thursday and Friday, with showers and gusty winds on Saturday. Heavy rain will also fall from Boston and New York City through Saturday. In the West, rain will be heavy through Saturday. Some of the rain will be heavy through Saturday.

Europe: The British Isles, including London, will be unsettled Thursday and Friday, with showers and gusty winds. Eastern Germany and Poland will see rain through Saturday. Finland will have periods of rain Thursday into Saturday. Some of the rain will be heavy.

Asia: Very warm, humid weather including scattered showers and thunderstorms will continue through Saturday in a belt from Hong Kong and Taiwan to Seoul and Tokyo. Beijing will be hot. Tropical heat and humidity will persist in Southeast Asia.

Europe: Today, Tomorrow, and Tomorrow Tomorrow weather forecasts for various European cities.

Asia: Today, Tomorrow, and Tomorrow Tomorrow weather forecasts for various Asian cities.

City	Today	Tomorrow	City	Today	Tomorrow
Amsterdam	28/20	28/20	Berlin	28/20	28/20
Antwerp	28/20	28/20	Birmingham	28/20	28/20
Athens	28/20	28/20	Bombay	28/20	28/20
Bahia	28/20	28/20	Buenos Aires	28/20	28/20
Bangkok	28/20	28/20	Calcutta	28/20	28/20
Barcelona	28/20	28/20	Chennai	28/20	28/20
Bombay	28/20	28/20	Cairo	28/20	28/20
Buenos Aires	28/20	28/20	Colombo	28/20	28/20
Calcutta	28/20	28/20	Dhaka	28/20	28/20
Chennai	28/20	28/20	Hankow	28/20	28/20
Cairo	28/20	28/20	Hong Kong	28/20	28/20
Colombo	28/20	28/20	Kobe	28/20	28/20
Dhaka	28/20	28/20	London	28/20	28/20
Hankow	28/20	28/20	Los Angeles	28/20	28/20
Hong Kong	28/20	28/20	Manila	28/20	28/20
Kobe	28/20	28/20	Moscow	28/20	28/20
London	28/20	28/20	New Delhi	28/20	28/20
Los Angeles	28/20	28/20	Osaka	28/20	28/20
Manila	28/20	28/20	Paris	28/20	28/20
Moscow	28/20	28/20	Seoul	28/20	28/20
New Delhi	28/20	28/20	Singapore	28/20	28/20
Osaka	28/20	28/20	Taipei	28/20	28/20
Paris	28/20	28/20	Tokyo	28/20	28/20
Seoul	28/20	28/20			
Singapore	28/20	28/20			
Taipei	28/20	28/20			
Tokyo	28/20	28/20			

## Mitterrand and Kohl Vow to Resolve Dispute On European Security

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl vowed Tuesday to reconcile their differences and soon over a security and defense policy so that a landmark treaty on the future of Europe can be achieved by the end of the year.

They agreed over a working breakfast that a summit meeting of European Community leaders in Luxembourg starting Friday should take stock of the two intergovernmental conferences dealing with political and economic union and define ways to resolve the most contentious issues within the next six months, senior French officials said.

The question of what kind of security dimension the Community should acquire as it moves toward political union has emerged as one of the most perplexing issues facing European governments as they enter the last phase of negotiations on the future of their interlocking relationship.

Britain and the Netherlands insist that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must remain the primary defense institution for Europe in order to sustain U.S. protection for the Continent. But France contends that Europe can only achieve a common foreign policy when it develops an independent defense capability.

Germany shares French ambitions for a stronger European security identity, but it seems reluctant to antagonize the United States and provoke a precipitate U.S. retreat from its defense responsibilities on the Continent.

Sources said Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand spent most of their session discussing the security questions and agreed to intensify contacts before a NATO summit meeting in Rome in November. That meeting is to seal the most dramatic shift in alliance military doctrine since the organization was

created more than four decades ago.

Officials said Mr. Mitterrand was still furious that Germany consented last month to join the United States and other NATO partners in creating a new 60,000-man rapid reaction force to respond to sudden regional security threats now that the risk of a massive Soviet invasion of Western Europe has vanished.

France is a NATO member but does not place its troops under the alliance's integrated military command and will not participate in the new force. It fears that the United States will now seek to justify the purposes of the rapid reaction force by expanding the alliance's theater of operations to include potential such trouble spots as the Balkan region and the Middle East.

Officials said Mr. Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher were having second thoughts about the hastiness of NATO changes because of the student reaction force that the new rapid reaction force under NATO's integrated military command could undermine European efforts to build a stronger independent defense force.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand are reported to have agreed to hold another meeting soon to explore ways to ease French anxieties and keep alive possibilities for a European force that could act in areas beyond NATO's current mandate.

In addition, German officials said, Mr. Kohl was pleased that Mr. Mitterrand had showed greater willingness than ever before to accept German proposals for greater judicial and police cooperation as part of the Community's blueprint for political union.

The officials said a French-German initiative might be drawn up quickly in order to win assent from other European partners so it could be incorporated into the draft treaty.

## An Agreement, Also, On Summit Procedures

By Tom Redburn  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France and Germany agreed not to press for substantive decisions at the EC summit meeting set for this weekend, officials said Tuesday.

President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl appeared to ally the lingering fears in Britain that its European Community partners might be preparing to clash with Prime Minister John Major at the meeting.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl agreed that the Luxembourg meeting should do little more than "set the direction of the heaviest and most difficult questions," according to French sources.

Among the unresolved issues: a policy for a common defense and security, the powers of the European Parliament, and social rules such as labor laws.

Those questions will not be settled, at best, until European leaders gather in December to work out the final details of intergovernmental treaties designed to shape the Community's future after the establishment of a single market at the end of 1992.

On Monday, Mr. Major met with Mr. Mitterrand in Dunkerque and received assurances that he would not be forced to stand alone on the questions that continue to plague him at home — a single EC currency and the delegation of stronger powers to Brussels under a European federal system.

Some British officials had continued to worry about the meeting between Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand. But rather than issue a joint declaration or even conduct a news

conference, the French and German leaders simply sent out their briefers to provide sketchy information on the session.

"The sense we get now is that Major will not be put on the spot," a British official said. "Of course, there is always the possibility of confrontation if they choose, but it is looking good right now."

Jacques Santer, the prime minister of Luxembourg and current chairman of the European Council of EC heads of government, said he would simply present a draft treaty for "consideration" this weekend.

■ EC Urged to Forge Ahead

Mr. Santer said Tuesday in a letter to his fellow EC leaders that he wanted the summit meeting this weekend to produce firm guidance on political and economic union, Agence France-Press reported from Luxembourg.

He said the current round of treaty negotiations would succeed by the end of the year only if the meeting went beyond "simple stock-taking."

## The Red Army May Travel on Its McDonald's

Reuters

MOSCOW — McDonald's, the American-based fast-food chain, may soon be feeding its Big Mac hamburgers to the Soviet Army.

Tass said Tuesday that General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, the chief of the general staff, met a McDonald's executive, George Cohen, on Monday and discussed a plan to build enough restaurants to serve hamburgers and French fries to the armed forces. Mr. Cohen told the press agency that the idea would be considered.

McDonald's has been serving tens of thousands of Soviet civilians for 17 months at its Moscow restaurant.

The company had planned to open 20 restaurants in the Soviet capital last summer, but they have been delayed.



Yoshio Sakurachi, speaker of the lower house of the Japanese legislature, leaving a meeting Tuesday in Paris with Prime Minister Edith Cresson. Under fire for anti-Japanese remarks, Mrs. Cresson said France wanted a "balanced" basis for future bilateral ties.

## Soviets Meet in Secret to Form New Party

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Liberal Communists, including former members of the Kremlin leadership, have been holding secret meetings with leaders of independent pro-democracy groups to form a Social Democratic party that would be a rival to the Soviet Communist Party.

The rise of a powerful Social Democratic party could be the final blow to the Communists after seven decades of rule. The organizers say they want the new party to challenge the Communists in elections as early as next year.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister — along with Stanislav S. Shatalin, the radical economist, and others who were once in President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's circle — has openly joined leaders of the Democratic Party of Russia and the movement Democratic Russia to create a new party.

One of Mr. Gorbachev's closest advisers, Alexander N. Yakovlev, has also met with the new party's organizers, but his office denied that he was leaving Communist ranks.

Because he is still working closely with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yakovlev clearly cannot afford the same sort of public demonstration as Mr. Shevardnadze, who resigned in December to protest what he called a move in the Soviet Union toward dictatorship.

During a planning session Monday night at the Moscow City Council, organizers tried to draft a charter in time for the Wednesday issue of the weekly Moscow News but failed.

The chief editor of Moscow News, Yegor Yakovlev, one of many leading intellectuals who have quit the Communists in the last year, is also among the supporters of the new party.

Facing the new threat, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda published a desperate plea Tuesday for unity in Communist ranks.

In the Pravda editorial, a party Central Committee member, Alexei Prigarin, reacted angrily

to the opposition developments, saying: "No matter which leading figures in the party shift to the Social Democratic platform, they will not take with them the grass-roots Communists."

The Communist Party's Central Committee has put Mr. Shevardnadze "under investigation" for his support of the new party. Mr. Shevardnadze said the investigation was reminiscent of the party's tactics during the 1937-to-'38 terrorism show trials of those it declared "enemies of the people."

Under public pressure last year, the Communists gave up their constitutional guarantee of power, and have lost millions of members.

Although the country now formally has a multiparty system, many of the non-Communists in the national and republican governments, including Boris N. Yeltsin, who was recently elected president of Russia, are independents.

As Mr. Gorbachev grows more assertive in his support for fundamental change, the orthodox leadership of the Communist Party has become marginalized and fearful of its future.

Although the party advertises itself as the "initiator of reforms," Central Committee meetings for the last two or three years have consisted mainly of speeches attacking the latest political and economic changes.

The vast majority of the new parties formed since last year are poor and nearly powerless, but the new Democratic Party of Russia, led by Nikolai Travkin, has been one of the forces behind the election of Mr. Yeltsin.

The Democratic Party of Russia is likely to form a base for the Social Democratic party. Garri Kasparov, the chess champion and a democratic activist, said: "The unification of the DPR and the 'liberal wing' of the Communist Party is completely possible. I don't know what form it will take, but it seems clear to me that this powerful Social Democratic force will form in the very near future."

## STARVE: Ogaden Famine Could Be Worse Than '84-'85 Catastrophe

(Continued from page 1)

route to camps in the north or to the newly declared independent Republic of Northern Somalia, further taxing this area's meager resources.

For many of the refugees in Ogaden, it is the second time they have been driven out by war. Known to aid workers as "returnees," the Somali-speaking Ethiopians fled over the border into Somalia during the 1977-'78 Ogaden war.

Last December, during the first rumblings of the Somali civil war, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, citing security concerns, pulled out of the camps. Left without food or protection, the refugees soon fell prey to bloody infighting between rival clans.

Because of tribal ties to President Mohamed Siad Barre, who has since been deposed,

the refugees were especially vulnerable to the attacks of their opponents.

Hundreds of refugees were killed, wounded, raped or robbed, according to reports termed credible by relief workers. And once again, they were forced to pick up and head across the border.

War took its toll anew in mid-May, when deteriorating security conditions from the Ethiopian conflict shut down relief operations for a month, leaving stores of food, which were scattered supplementary rations, all but paralyzed out of neediest children.

The emergency team from Unicef and the UN World Food Program that had been running relief operations was unable to reach this site until nearly two weeks ago because of the war and transportation complications.

Workers of the UN High Commissioner for

Refugees started operations late last week, flying in huge transport planes packed with grain.

The Somali war struck just as that group had been planning to repatriate most of the Ethiopian refugees and provide them with a year's supply of food, livestock and other goods.

"We were ready to come home after such a long time away," said Mohammed Abdullahi Sahel, through an interpreter. "But their program failed, our belongings were looted and we were again left with nothing."

Relief officials can deal now only with pulling the refugees back from the brink of further catastrophe. But already, concern is mounting over how to resettle hundreds of thousands of displaced people, many of whom have lived in refugee camps much of their lives and have become utterly dependent on international welfare.

## AIDS: For Scientists, Vast Advances Have Brought Questions Just as Vast

(Continued from page 1)

aided in designing drugs, vaccines and other therapies. For example, they might determine the best time to treat an infected person with AZT, which is a toxic drug.

Dr. Ian Weller of University College in Midsex Hospital Medical School in London discussed whether it was more beneficial to give AZT to prevent the pre-disease progression, or to reserve AZT until later, when therapy might be more effective in relieving symptoms.

Some answers might come from a British-French study to be completed later this year, he said.

Another mystery is why the antibodies the body produces against HIV do not stop the invader as antibodies do against other microbes.

Dr. Fauci said his laboratory is focusing on how the phenomenon directs the response of immune cells in the blood and lymph nodes.

One aim is to learn whether aggressive treatment during the viral burst could block replication of HIV and slow down infection.

If so, another difficult problem arises — identifying HIV-infected people early enough. Still another unknown is whether the theoretical benefits of such therapy would outweigh the possibility that virus could develop resistance to AZT and similar drugs. Drug resistance already is a problem, but no one knows its magnitude.

Scientists have alternated between enthusiasm and pessimism about the prospects for developing an AIDS vaccine.

The present mood is one of cautious optimism.

Because HIV provokes antibody production that does not protect against illness, a major hurdle in evaluating the success of an experimental AIDS vaccine is not knowing whether the immune responses provoked by the vaccine will offer protection.

With increasing numbers of vaccine tests involving small numbers of human volunteers, experts are trying to figure out the most meaningful ways to compare the findings.

Soon federal health officials must answer such questions as, for example, which vaccine should be the first to enter trials on larger groups of people? And where will the tests be conducted?

Africa is hardest hit by the epidemic and most in need of a vaccine, but it is the least able to pay.

A general principle expressed by experts in AIDS and ethics is that any vaccine should be tested extensively on people in the country of its origin before it is tried in developing countries.

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## High Court Erodes Right of State Inmates to Raise Constitutional Issues

By Linda Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has placed a new barrier in the path of state prison inmates seeking to appeal their convictions or sentences in the federal courts.

The 6-to-3 decision was the latest of several recent rulings that have sharply constricted the jurisdiction to hear challenges to the constitutionality of a conviction or sentence.

Known as petitions for writs of habeas corpus, these challenges are filed in federal court after state appeals have been exhausted.

The new ruling, in an opinion by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, overturned a 1963 decision of the Warren court that had been a landmark of modern habeas corpus doctrine.

The 1963 decision, *Fay v. Noia*, was written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., who retired from the court last July.

It held that U.S. courts were bound to consider habeas corpus petitions even from inmates who had failed for some reason to appeal their case properly in state court, so long as the inmate had not deliberately bypassed the state process.

The decision on Monday, which the court then

applied in rejecting an appeal from a Virginia death row inmate, took the opposite approach.

Under the new rule, almost any failure by a state prison inmate to meet the state court's procedural requirements — for almost any reason — will result in forfeiting the right to bring a habeas corpus petition in federal court.

The rule applies even if a lawyer mishandles the state appeal, and the state court has not been presented with the constitutional arguments. The new decision follows a ruling earlier this year that essentially limited state prisoners to filing a single federal habeas corpus petition.

State prisoners may still file federal habeas corpus

petitions if they have properly presented their appeals to the state courts before turning to the U.S. courts.

In Monday's case, the inmate's appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court had been dismissed because his lawyer filed it three days after the 30-day time limit.

Nearly 40 percent of all state death sentences in recent years have been set aside by federal courts ruling under habeas corpus.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Harry A. Blackmun accused the majority of a crusade to prevent state prisoners from gaining access to federal courts. He said the ruling "marks the nadir of the court's recent habeas jurisprudence."

## Brazil's Yanomami: A Stone Age Paradise About to Be Lost

By Eugene Robinson  
Washington Post Service

MISSION CATRIMANI, Brazil — The winding path through the forest is like a corridor, or even a tunnel, walled and crowned by vegetation. The scant sunlight that penetrates is soft and indistinct, blurring the edges of things. Leaves and branches crackle underfoot to break the velvet silence.

Abruptly, the path spills out into a wide clearing of cultivated fields. In the middle looms an enormous hut with a conical thatched roof, the *maloca*, open at the top to release a ribbon of campfire smoke. A naked man smiles as he ambles toward the wall of forest, bow and arrow in hand. Children play, comfortable and secure in surroundings that have not changed much since the Stone Age.

The people here are Yanomami, and in a process that has been repeated countless times, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, their survival is threatened.

The immediate danger comes from disease brought by whites, principally malaria, which has killed hundreds of Yanomami in the last few years. The long-range threat, subtler but potentially more serious, is that contact with outsiders has begun to disrupt centuries-old patterns of subsistence and to challenge traditional beliefs.

"Anthropologists who say everything can be as it was are dreamers, romantics," said Roger Martinez, director of a government health clinic for the Yanomami and other Indian populations in Boa Vista, capital of the north Brazilian state of Roraima and the closest city to the Yanomami lands.

"The Yanomami have already formed a dependence on us," Mr. Martinez said. "They know about knives, flashlights and shotguns, and they want these things. They

want our technology. We have to face reality. After so much contact with our world, can they go all the way back to the primitive life? I think the process is irreversible."

When the Portuguese explorer Pedro Alvarez Cabral came ashore in 1500, 3 million to 5 million people lived in the thick rain forests and rolling grasslands of what is

Second of two articles

now Brazil. Today, the native population is down to no more than 220,000.

The history is a familiar one of domination through slaughter, contamination, intermarriage and crowding out, as whites moved to occupy the vast frontier. But while the American West was won a century ago, in Brazil the conquest of the frontier continues to this day — prospectors, gunsmen and ranch hands advancing not on horseback but in four-wheel-drive vehicles and motorized skills.

The Yanomami homelands in Brazil and Venezuela are remote and nearly inaccessible to outsiders. Hardly anyone from the outside went in, except a few anthropologists and missionaries, until the 1970s, when the Brazilian government built a road through the area. Then, four years ago, the gold miners came.

The Yanomami live amid a network of rivers and streams whose beds are liberally flecked with gold, along with the occasional diamond. Thousands of prospectors, called *garimpeiros*, began invading the Yanomami lands in northern Brazil in 1987, bringing malaria, toxic pollution and social upheaval that led to widespread malnutrition.

In some areas, native populations were reduced by as much as 10 percent before the federal gov-

ernment in Brasilia, under intense international pressure, began taking steps to stem one of the great gold rushes of the century.

The 9,000 or so surviving Yanomami in Brazil — an equal number live across the border in Venezuela — have won a reprieve from President Fernando Collor de Mello, whose administration has expelled nearly 20,000 prospectors and given relief agencies new access to try to repair the damage already done.

A study commission is trying to decide whether to make the area a permanent Yanomami preserve.

"Meanwhile, if we delay too long, the Yanomami are going to die," said the Reverend Guilherme Damio, for 10 years the pastor at Mission Catrimani, which lies within a half-hour's walk of five Yanomami villages. "If we contin-

ue to wait, we will look up and they will be gone."

In August 1987 all anthropologists, missionaries and private medical agencies were expelled from the Yanomami lands after a violent clash with a group of *garimpeiros* that left four Indians dead. Father Damio had to shut the mission and leave.

Fifteen months later the outsiders were allowed to return. Father Damio says, and found Mission Catrimani "all screwed up."

*Garimpeiro* bosses and representatives of the federal government's National Indian Foundation had "bought" the Indians' trust and loyalty with presents of utensils and food, he says.

"They had stopped planting their fields," he said. "It took us days to convince them that our old

system of trade was the only one that worked."

When the missionaries returned, the river was, and remains, filthy. The *garimpeiros* use mercury, a highly toxic metal, to help separate gold from the tailings.

Advocates of the Yanomami are pressing the government to designate the entire area where they live, more than 95,000 square kilometers (36,000 square miles), as a preserve. On that issue, President Collor has waffled.

Beyond those concrete issues is the question of paradise lost. The Yanomami are not what they were five years ago.

In areas where there has been extensive contact, many men wear shorts now, and a few occasionally sport T-shirts. Many no longer want the traditional hammocks woven out of rushes; cotton ham-

mocks obtained from the *garimpeiros* are more of a status item.

Their beaded necklaces are often strung on synthetic fishing line, rather than homemade twine. Some communities have acquired shotguns and ammunition from the prospectors, making the frequent clashes between villages a much deadlier affair than in the past.

The isolation has ended. A process of integration has begun.

"Culture is not a photograph," said the Reverend Carlo Zaquini, one of the founders of Mission Catrimani. "Culture is a film. We know they will change. But the important thing is that they not end up in a situation where they no longer have any anchors, no longer know what to believe — that they not end up like all the other Indians, whose culture was destroyed with nothing to put in its place."

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## U.S. Army May Rethink Ban on Homosexuals

By Melissa Healy  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army, in a document that may reflect a broad rethinking of military policy, has proposed reversing a policy barring homosexuals from military service, according to a leading gay-rights group.

An internal memorandum released to the group by the Pentagon proposes a policy change under which the army would accept "persons whose sexual orientations deviate from the customary" so long as they "exercise appropriate restraint and discretion with regard to their sexual behavior."

The army document was released to the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund in connection with a case involving a student who was expelled from the U.S. Naval Academy because of his avowed homosexuality.

An army spokeswoman, Captain Barbara Goodno, confirmed that the undated memorandum was genuine. But she described it as "not staffed" by the army. This indicated that the document had not received the approval required before it could be sent to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney as a formal army proposal.

The Defense Department currently excludes homosexuals from military service. Until there is a change in policy at that level, Cap-

tain Goodno said, the army's regulation will remain the same.

But according to Sandra J. Lowe of the Lambda fund, the army memo may be part of a larger move within the Department of Defense to open the military services to homosexuals.

Her group is seeking the release of a newer, high-level Defense Department memorandum, dated last Friday, that the Pentagon has described as explaining a "proposed modification" of its policy barring homosexuals from military service and giving "legal opinion with respect thereto."

Contending that the policy is still in the "deliberative process," the Pentagon has refused to release that memo, which came from the Defense Department general counsel, Terry O'Donnell, and was addressed to Christopher Jehn, assistant secretary of defense for force management and personnel.

In private, Department of Defense sources have acknowledged that the Pentagon in recent years has tried to review the armed forces' policy on homosexuals.

In 1988, the Pentagon rejected a draft report by its Personnel Security Research and Education Center that recommended reconsidering the ban on homosexuals.

Last year, an internal navy policy review of the policy urged some relaxation of the prohibition, but the move was rejected.

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## SHOPPING IN THAILAND

# Treasures of Bangkok

## Thai Traditions Meet Modern Design Standards

Ask any seasoned traveler where he or she shops for art and artifacts in Southeast Asia, and chances are the answer will be "Thailand."

One reason for Thailand's rapid growth as the region's most popular tourist destination is the huge range of souvenirs, gifts, home-decor items and art objects it offers: beauty at bargain prices.

While most Thai products are crafted in the countryside, they eventually find their way to Bangkok. The administrative, commer-

antique shops. Tourist shops sold mostly gagaws—varnished wooden elephants, unfashionable clothes, brass statues, mobiles, Thai-costumed dolls and teak trivets. While the workmanship was generally good, the materials, fabrication techniques, preservation processes and finishes were substandard. Products cracked, peeled or fell apart practically before they were out of the suitcase.

Thai designers, however, were quick to read the markets. They responded with products that met international standards. They also recognized that shoppers were a varied group who demanded new items in a variety of styles. In the past five years, shoppers have discovered that Thailand offers more tastefully designed and better constructed products in a wider range of treatments and finishes.

At the same time, shops recognize that longtime favorites continue to be popular because of increasing foreign interest and knowledge of Thai art and culture. Shopkeepers have capitalized on this appeal by staying the course with traditional items while broadening their lines with variations in design, decoration and finishes, and improved materials and structure.

Today, the buyer is faced with a sumptuous array from which to choose. Thousands of designs are available for artificial flowers, wood carvings, paintings, fabric weaves and patterns, pottery, wickerware, bamboo and jewelry.

### Fashions change, but old favorites survive

cial and cultural hub of the country, Thailand's capital city is also the touchdown point for most jetliners.

Bangkok has long been famed for its art. Shimmering palaces and temples, stunning religious murals, mother-of-pearl doors, lacquerware windows, bronze Buddha images and carved wooden gods have captured the imagination of travelers since the 18th century.

The mid-20th-century growth of silk and cotton weaving and the rapid development of the gem and jewelry industry have attracted an even wider clientele. Lured by the Thai products they have seen overseas, travelers visit Thailand to watch the artifacts being created in workshops and to take advantage of their low prices.

Thailand's portable art has undergone a revolution in the past two decades. Twenty years ago, artifacts were found in temples and a few

## Sapphires: Bargains Worth Looking at Carefully

One of Thailand's biggest bargains is quality jewelry set with the rubies and sapphires mined along its borders.

Rubies were discovered along the border with Cambodia in the mid-1800s, but little was done to exploit them until the 1960s. Today, Thailand is considered the world's largest source of faceted-quality rubies.

Thailand's River Kwai area produces four types of sapphires: blue, green, black star and a small quantity of yellow. The stones are heat-treated to improve their clarity and color.

Since 1980, Thailand has steadily grown as a world leader in gemstone cutting. It now ranks as one of the world's largest cutters and polishers of colored gemstones. They are either produced locally or sent from abroad for processing.

In the past five years, Thailand has also established itself as a designer and setter of fine jewelry sold in top boutiques in Europe, North America and East Asia. Exports of gems and jewelry totaled

\$40 million in 1977, rose to \$380 million in 1986, then almost quadrupled to \$1.35 billion in 1990. They are expected to grow to \$4 billion within the next five years.

Shoppers have not been slow to respond to the range of superb products available and the price advantages of buying in Thailand.

"Thailand's highly developed sense of aesthetics and workmanship is producing some very good jewelry," says Richard Hughes, director of education at Bangkok's Asian Institute of Gemological Sciences. "Designs formerly created by imported craftsmen or copied from overseas sources are now being developed locally."

Mr. Hughes adds: "The standard of Thai gem cutting does not compare to the United States or Germany, but the buyer profits from lower prices.

Roughly speaking, you get 80 to 90 percent of European quality for 10 percent of the price."

The savings are less in the stones—which are sold at international prices—than in the settings.

### First rule: shop at a reputable store

"The jewelry is cheaper because the labor costs are lower," says Mr. Hughes.

Nearly all types of jewelry can be found in Bangkok. Necklaces, rings, bracelets, brooches and others set with a variety of local and imported stones are available.

The amateur is at some risk in buying in an unregulated market like Thailand's, but there are ways to ensure good value. To begin with, shop at a reputable store.

"No matter how charming he is, don't let a tout take you to a shop," says Mr. Hughes. "Shops employing touts are almost always disreputable. Browse on your own. Look for a large store, usually in the bigger arcades and hotels. Does the shop seem prosperous, is the jewelry well displayed, is jewelry the only item it sells? How long has the shop been in business and how long at this location? Does it employ a registered gemologist, and does the staff seem knowledgeable about the jewelry they are selling?"

Mr. Hughes says that the stones provide some clues, but that quality cannot be determined by the price. "Sapphires can range from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per carat," he says. "In general, the stone should not be too dark or too light. The color should

be as bright as possible. The stone should have no flaws; it should be what the industry calls 'eye clean,' i.e., nothing visible to the naked eye.

"Also look at the setting. It should be well-polished, even in hard-to-reach places. There should be a stamp indicating the purity of the gold content. It is even better if there is a jeweler's stamp on it. Check that the setting is good and that the stones are not loose in their mountings.

"Guarantees of authenticity are not generally reliable indicators of quality," Mr. Hughes adds. "While there is no universal way of describing the quality of the stones, there is for the gold setting. The receipt should detail the karat purity and the gram weight of the gold.

"In the end, you may pay a higher price, but you are paying for expertise, talent and training. In a business fraught with risk, you save in the long run."

## How to Find the Best Shops and Markets

Only diehard adventurers need prowl markets in Bangkok's blazing sun; its huge malls and most shops are air-conditioned. Antique and art shops are scattered around the city, but most are concentrated along the upper end of Suriwong Road and along New Road between Silom and Siphya. Shops selling rattan and wooden furniture line Sukhumvit Road between Sois 25 and 49. Look for cloth products along the upper end of Suriwong Road, and tailors on the Rama 4 Road end of Silom Road.

Bangkok's biggest malls—Amarin Plaza, World Trade Center, Peninsula Plaza, Siam Square, Siam Center and Mahaboonkrong—are found in the Rajprasong area. River City, on the waterfront, is devoted to antiques; Thaniya Plaza on Thaniya Road is also beginning to establish itself as an art and antiques complex.

Foreign department-store chains like Daimaru, Sogo and Zen, and local chains like Central and Robinson, have Thai product departments. They are open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

Narayana Phand at 127 Rajdamri Road, the government's crafts store, offers a complete range of Thai products. The

Tourism Authority of Thailand Duty Free shop in the Mahatun Building on Ploenchit Road sells upmarket Thai handicrafts.

Shopping is more fun when it is pursued in a Thai setting. Although they have few treasures, Thai markets like Pratunam offer bargains on household items. The Chantachak Weekend Market offers similar products but is also filled with stalls selling brassware, wood carvings, furniture, ceramics and other items. Night-market vendors along Sukhumvit, Patpong and Silom Roads offer a wide selection of leather goods, clothing and souvenirs.

To aid shoppers, the Tourism Authority of Thailand publishes a free "Thailand Shopping Guide" listing products and shops. The authority gives its seal of approval—a blue sticker depicting a vendor with twin baskets that is displayed on shop windows—to shops it recommends.

American Express, VISA, MasterCard and Diners Club credit cards are widely accepted in Bangkok. Many shops levy a surcharge of up to 5 percent for their use—ask first.

Thai law prohibits the export of Thai-made Buddha images and other art treasures. Ask before buying.

Shops can wrap, document, insure and ship almost any item. For small pieces, post-office branches sell sturdy cardboard boxes and will assist you with mailing procedures. A blue sticker means an official seal of approval.

This advertising section was written by Steve Van Beek, author of "The Arts of Thailand." The next installment of Shopping in Thailand is scheduled to appear on July 30.

All photos by PHOTOBANK

## An Eastern Accent for Home Decorating

First of all, "Thai" no longer means a purely Oriental look. Thai designers have toned down the "Thainess" of their creations, giving them an exotic yet universal look that suits homes in any country. Decorators can mix and match to give whatever degree of "Asianness" to their houses they wish.

Interior designers and decorators have discovered the advantages of shopping in Thailand for home furniture, fixtures and decorative items. More and more, the pages of Architectural Digest display items made in Thailand.

The price advantages often clinch the argument. The buyer can transform a room or a house for one-fifth of what it would cost in Europe, America or other areas of Asia.

"Handcrafted," "custom-made" and "solid wood" may have disappeared from the vocabularies of European homeowners, but in Thailand, these phrases still represent the norm. The results often cost less than machine-fabricated products found elsewhere.

Furniture is available in dozens of styles, materials and finishes. Teak is becoming more expensive, but rosewood and other woods are still affordable.

More and more shoppers are discovering the advantages of furnishing a house with Thai products.

Craftsmen use solid panels rather than veneers, giving the furniture a feel of durability. Surfaces can be plain or carved with ornate designs and painted in pastels, according to the buyer's taste. At the other end of the spectrum are leather

### 'Hand-crafted' need not mean expensive

couches, soft sofas and chairs. Also available are dining-room sets, bedroom suites, storage cabinets, desks, wardrobes and a dozen other types of furniture.

Cushions can be crafted and covered in a variety of Thai silks or cotton fabrics. Pillows in several sizes provide color accents or soften contours.

Fabrics are sold in lengths to cover windows and upholster furniture. "Twenty years ago the selection was limited, but today there is a wide range of weights, weaves, styles and patterns," says John Rittenberg, director of Rittenberg & Rittenberg, a Thai architecture and interior-design firm that has created landmark buildings.

products now available. Rattan and bamboo are woven into storage containers, planters, trellises, screens, mirror frames and bookcases. Covered in cushions, they become chairs, sofas and lawn furniture.

An innovation developed in recent years is to turn water hyacinth—considered a river weed and navigation hazard—into striking caning for rattan furniture sets. There are also a half-dozen types of mats to cover a floor or to be used as throw rugs.

"It is possible to custom-design a room with nearly everything from Thailand for between \$5,000 and \$10,000, a fraction of what it would cost in Europe," Mr. Rittenberg

points out in conclusion. But one need not create an entire room. Thailand offers alternatives for the buyer who simply wants to add interest to a room with an exotic item or two.

Ceramics are an old art given new life in Thailand. Kilns once produced only blue-and-white Chinese porcelain, earthenware, celadon, benzharong (five-color) and pottery in drab colors and ordinary designs. Today, imaginative shapes and treatments are catching the eye of a new generation of buyers. Traditional ceramics are also being transformed to serve as lamps. Thailand is now a major producer of ceramic wall and floor tiles.

Antiques can provide a grace note, and there are also numerous other accent items. Puppets, brass sculptures, paintings and artificial flowers in a wealth of styles are finding their way into overseas homes. *Kalagas*, Burmese wall hangings whose figures stand out in relief, also enjoy great popularity.

Wooden carvings based on antique designs have been introduced during the past 10 years. Sold as decorator items, they include divinities, animals and other figures that add a whimsical and unusual touch to a room.

## Finally, Getting There

Thai Airways International's worldwide network extends from the Asia-Pacific basin to the Middle East, Europe and North America, with service to the following cities:

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In the Pacific: Auckland, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

In the Middle East: Dharan, Muscat and Riyadh.

In Europe: Amsterdam, Athens, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Munich, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna and Zurich.

In North America: Seattle and Toronto.





# Iraq Struggles to Overcome Chaos in Its Electricity System

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD—The Iraqi Minister of Industry says the restoration of electrical power in Iraq after the allied bombing of power plants is in a state of constant crisis, with equipment failures and blackouts using up dwindling supplies of spare parts.

The comments by the official, Amer Asadi, amount to an unusual official acknowledgment that the return of basic services in postwar Iraq is a temporary and somewhat illusory achievement by the government of President Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Asadi said in a recent interview that Iraq's ability to provide electricity in the postwar period would peak with the return of about one-third or more of the prewar generating capacity this summer, and would then begin immediately to erode.

"There is a kind of decline already in this capacity," Mr. Asadi said, "but so far our efforts at repair are compensating for this decline."

He acknowledged that because of the destruction of power plants that supplied a "rolling reserve" of electrical current in times of peak use, his engineers were finding it

impossible to control the electrical grid.

And the destruction of a national communications network that gave engineers the ability to bring plants on-line and off-line as demand for current exceeded power generation has injected chaos into the daily routine of keeping the lights on in the country.

"Our problem now is not the quick communications to intro-

duce additional capacity," Mr. Asadi said. "We need quick information to realize when to cut power at the appropriate time to avoid unprogrammed power failures and accidents."

He said the national control center where engineers once lived a quiet existence reading the newspapers for most of their shifts was now a scene of panic and "state of emergency 24 hours a day."

"Accidents are occurring to high-technology electrical equipment that control the distribution of power, and we cannot replace this," he said. He did not specify what accidents had occurred, but foreign diplomats here have received reports of turbine failures and other major equipment failures in the electrical system, where engineers apparently cannot precisely control high-speed turbines and in-

stead run them "by their ears," an Iraqi official said. Iraq is now generating about 20 percent of prewar levels of electricity.

Several blackouts in Baghdad and other major cities have exceeded 12 hours in recent weeks as summer temperatures reach 38 degrees centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit) or more.

Speaking in Arabic through an interpreter in a 90-minute inter-

view, Mr. Asadi, a chemical engineer who formerly served in Iraq's military-industrial sector, said that Iraq was down to about a 30-day supply of chlorine, the chemical that is essential to maintain the integrity of Iraq's water purification system.

The loss of pure drinking water supplies in January with the start of allied air attacks led to an outbreak of infectious diseases transmitted by water supplies that were contaminated by sewage.

Mr. Asadi said that Iraq was now trying to restart one of its six damaged chlorine plants.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is now importing five tons of chlorine a day from Turkey to help provide pure drinking water, but Red Cross officials characterized this as a stopgap measure that was chiefly protecting water supplies for the 4 million residents of Baghdad.

In the interview, Mr. Asadi did not shed any light on how the Iraqi leadership was allocating its scarce reserves of hard currency to put its essential industries back together.

But he said that for the balance of the year, the government had allocated about 100 million Iraqi dinars, or more than \$300 million, in local currency to repair war-damaged key industries.

## Major Vows British Shield Until Kurds Are Safe

Reuters

LONDON—Prime Minister John Major pledged Tuesday that British troops would remain in Iraq until assurances were in place for Kurdish security, including a military presence to deter any renewed Iraqi repression.

Mr. Major, answering questions in Parliament, said it was not Britain's intention to seek a permanent troop presence in Iraq but would not leave without assurances for the Kurds, who fear Iraqi reprisals if foreign troops pull out.

The prime minister said there would need to be a "continuing deterrent military presence in the region" to back up allied warnings to President Saddam Hussein not to resume repression of the Kurds.

Mr. Major warned that any renewal of

Iraqi repression of the Kurds, as occurred after their uprising during the winter, would "meet the severest response."

He did not specify what kind of military presence he wanted in the region or where it might be based.

Officials said Monday that the Gulf war allies were discussing options, including a force inside Iraq, across the border in Turkey or divided between the two countries.

■ **Kurds Cite Snag in Talks**

Jonathan C. Randall of The Washington Post reported earlier from Shaghlava, Iraq: Kurdish leaders said Monday that an autonomy agreement with Baghdad had been held up by Iraqi demands that the Kurds sever ties with the West and cooperate with the ruling Baath Party against Shiite insurgents and other opponents.

The Iraqi demands were introduced into discussions on creating an autonomous region for the Kurds in northern Iraq just days before the talks recessed June 16, the Kurdish leaders said.

The disclosures appeared to undercut optimistic predictions made Sunday by Massoud Barzani, who headed the negotiating team in Baghdad as leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party, that the two sides were so "very, very close" that the agreement could be signed in Baghdad "in the next few days."

Kurdish leaders said the Iraqi demands, presented at the talks in a document, were unacceptable.

"I do not think any Kurd will accept these demands," said Jalal Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

## KUWAIT: Life Amid the Ruins

(Continued from page 1)

ities and sabotaged substations, power lines and transformers. It took several teams of engineers and electricians three weeks to restore power. They repaired the two main control stations, 4,800 kilometers (3,000 miles) of power lines and hundreds of transformers, ruined by Iraqi soldiers firing rifles at them.

Today, about 95 percent of the country has electricity, Colonel Locurcio said.

Drinking water is available to nearly all households. Most of the desalination plants and 60 percent

of the water mains are back in operation.

Telephone service, virtually halted by the ground war, has been restored to 92 percent of customers. Allied bombers targeted switching stations so Iraqis could not receive orders from Baghdad.

Two TV stations and two radio stations are broadcasting again. The first of five prewar newspapers, Al Qabas, began publishing June 17 after replacing presses taken away by Iraqis on Jan. 16, hours before the air campaign started.

All of Kuwait's major hospitals have reopened after replacing millions of dollars worth of medical supplies and equipment taken by the Iraqis, including hundreds of respirators and X-ray machines.

With water, electricity, telephones and emergency services restored by late March, the second phase of recovery began: repairing or rebuilding government buildings and royal palaces.

This could take a year or more, Colonel Locurcio said. Most of the buildings need windows, plumbing, electrical fixtures, carpeting and furniture. Some progress has been made. He said that buildings that were a "disgusting mess" a month ago, with mounds of trash, rotting food and waste lying about are now mostly cleaned up.

## BOEING: Li's Threat on Sales

(Continued from page 1)

Senate offered compromise legislation Tuesday that would grant preferential trade status to China for one more year, until mid-1992, but would bar extension beyond 1992 unless Beijing demonstrated a new approach to human rights and arms control.

[As outlined by Senator George Mitchell of Maine, the Democratic leader, the measure would permit an extension beyond next year on the basis of assurances from the president that China had freed all citizens imprisoned for the nonviolent expression of their political beliefs, had ceased to export products made with forced labor, had made significant progress in correcting unfair trade practices and had prevented any transfer of its ballistic missiles to Syria, Pakistan or Iran.]

Boeing Co. of Seattle and McDonnell Douglas Corp. of Los Angeles are the two biggest sellers of airplanes to China. American commercial aircraft manufacturers, whose sales in China have averaged more than half a billion dollars annually over the last five years, sold more than \$700 million worth of airplanes and parts to China in 1990, making them the top U.S. exporters.

Mr. Lane said the prime minister was incorrect about the number of

airplanes ordered this year, but said he could not provide an exact figure because airplane deliveries take place continuously. He said Boeing did about \$4 billion in business with China last year; that figure included not only airplane sales and orders, but also leasing and options.

He said Boeing was taking the issue of the trade status "very seriously," and supported its unconditional renewal.

Aircraft manufacturers are among the American companies with the biggest stakes in China, and they would face severe losses if the status were revoked.

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas have been wooing the Chinese authorities for more than four years to supply China's domestic "trunk-line" airplane well into the next century.

McDonnell Douglas recently announced at the Paris Air Show that it had beat out Boeing in a \$4.5-billion order to supply China with 150 airplanes. McDonnell Douglas has a plant in Shanghai that has been co-producing airplanes with China since 1985.

Boeing has no such arrangement, but produces components for some of its models in China. Its planes are top sellers among China's state-run airlines.

## JAPAN: Soviet Aid Push Is Feared

(Continued from page 1)

probably be offered an associate membership in the International Monetary Fund.

Despite this, Finance Minister Ryoitaro Hashimoto on Tuesday became the first senior official to express disquiet about the prospect of Japan's being cornered. At a news conference after the London meeting, Mr. Hashimoto said all the conferees had agreed that pumping cash into the troubled Soviet economy would be foolish unless Mr. Gorbachev proved able to dismantle the ossified Soviet central-planning system.

"But when it comes to discussions by the top people," Mr. Hashimoto said, referring to the seven nations' presidents and prime ministers, "each country has its specific problems" on the Soviet aid issue. "I can't be optimistic," he added.

Implicit in Mr. Hashimoto's comments was the expectation that at least three of the summit nations — Germany, France and Italy — would press for providing financial support to Mr. Gorbachev's beleaguered government.

"It may be that some of the European nations have more acute concerns because the Soviet Union is their direct neighbor," Mr. Watanabe said. "But we do not necessarily feel that Japan will be isolat-

ed. Each nation has its own view."

Among those voicing unease about Japan's position is Gaisi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, the nation's most powerful business group. Mr. Hiraiwa said Friday that Tokyo should maintain its basic stance on the Soviet-occupied islands, "but if Japan sticks to that policy too stubbornly, it may become internationally isolated concerning the issue."

## Liverpool Garbagemen To Clear Tons of Refuse

The Associated Press

LIVERPOOL, England — Garbage collectors bowed Tuesday to a city council ultimatum to begin clearing tons of garbage accumulated during a two-month slowdown over layoffs.

The council threatened to call in a private French contractor unless the 450 garbage collectors agreed to remove 12,000 tons of rotting refuse from streets.



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## Electronic Balloting By 1996 Is Seen for Americans Abroad

By Robert C. Siner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—The director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program announced plans Tuesday to establish a system of electronic balloting for Americans abroad, probably by the 1996 elections.

The official, Henry Valentino, told a House panel that the first stage of the system would allow an overseas voter to fax a request for a ballot to a phone number in the United States, where it would be automatically routed to the state of registration.

Under U.S. law, overseas voters can register in the state in which they last had residence, without suffering tax consequences.

The state would then transmit the ballot to the same exchange, where it would be conveyed to the voter. The voter would mark the ballot and mail it back, said Mr. Valentino, whose government agency was established to help servicemen overseas cast absentee ballots.

He said that a prototype of this system worked well last fall, allowing U.S. servicemen taking part in Operation Desert Shield to cast ballots in the 1990 elections.

Eventually, Mr. Valentino said, the voting would be done at computer terminals in U.S. consulates and embassies that would serve as electronic voting booths.

The announcement was made during a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee hearing on the concerns of Americans abroad. The hearing was under the chairmanship of Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California.

The panel also heard testimony from representatives of American groups abroad who complained of U.S. government treatment of the estimated 3 million Americans overseas.

These Americans "suffer at best from benign neglect, and at worst from conscious discrimination," said Peter Alegi, a director of a group founded by Democrats and Republicans abroad.

It became clear during the proceedings that committee members did not know that overseas Americans were not counted by the Census Bureau.

"We're not counted and we don't count," said Stephanie Spornard, co-chairman of the World Federation of Americans Abroad, an umbrella group of 50 organizations claiming more than 10,000 members.

Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, the ranking member of the committee that conducts oversight of the census bureau, promised to question the bureau on the subject.

Kathleen de Carubia, representing American women's groups abroad, made a plea for armed forces post office and diplomatic pouch privileges for American schools overseas.

Without this, she said, sending books and supplies to these schools is prohibitively expensive.

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## Gorbachev to Take Own Plan to Summit

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev praised as "remarkable" Tuesday a radical economic program drafted by Soviet and American experts, but said that he would bring his own draft to next month's summit meeting of leaders of industrialized nations in London.

In a meeting with Grigori Yavlinsky, a Soviet economist, and Graham Allison, a Harvard University professor who has worked with Mr. Yavlinsky on the economic package, Mr. Gorbachev said the scholars' cooperation would "lead

to a qualitatively new relationship" between the superpowers.

Mr. Gorbachev's remarks, as described by Mr. Yavlinsky and Mr. Allison after the one-hour session at the Kremlin, indicated that the Soviet leader was well aware that he is unlikely to impress the leaders of industrialized nations unless he supports an economic program that represents fundamental, not cosmetic, change.

According to Mr. Allison, Mr. Gorbachev said: "We understand we have left one system of government, and now the structures of the government and the economy cannot remain long in the transition

stage. We have to move to a new system."

Mr. Yavlinsky and others are concerned that Mr. Gorbachev could water down the plan with the sort of vague formulations they are found in the "anti-crisis" plan drafted by the relatively conservative Soviet prime minister, Valentin Pavlov.

And Mr. Yavlinsky was more circumspect than Mr. Allison about the Soviet president's encouraging words.

He said: "It's the usual pleasant talk: 'Good morning, good evening.' Fine. Let's just see what happens."

— DAVID REYNOLDS

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## ASEAN Ponders Defense Equation

### Volcanic Destruction Near U.S. Bases Alters the Regional Security Balance

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia will tighten security cooperation following the devastating volcanic eruption that has closed a major U.S. air base in the Philippines and raised new doubts about the future of the American military presence in the region, analysts said Tuesday.

In another significant reaction to the changing balance of power in Asia, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations also are likely to seek closer ties with Asian Communist countries, especially China and Vietnam, in an effort to maintain regional stability, ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The likelihood of a cut in U.S. forces in the Philippines that is both larger and faster than expected will add impetus to efforts by ASEAN states to develop a network of bilateral security cooperation, according to Muthiah Alagappa, senior research fellow in the international relations program at the East-West Center in Hawaii.

He said military training exercises and coordination between

ASEAN countries would increase in the longer term, military spending also might rise.

In a recent interview, the Malaysian defense minister, Najib Razak, said that even a gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia "makes it necessary for us to stand on our own feet in terms of defense capability, at least to meet any kind of low or medium threat."

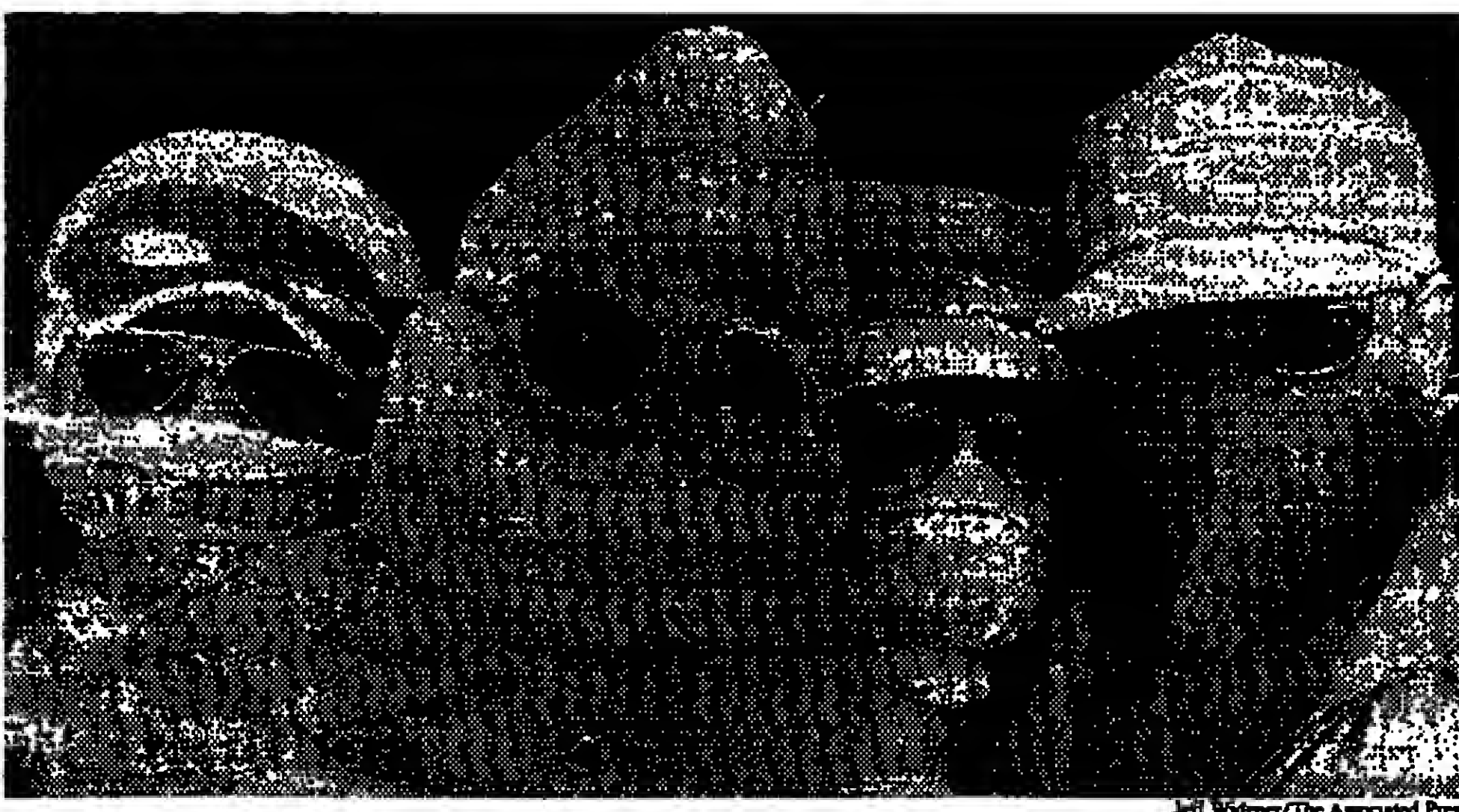
If the U.S. military presence is to decline, he said, "the ability of ASEAN nations, individually and collectively, to help each other needs to be enhanced."

The eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines has dumped huge quantities of volcanic ash and sand on Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, causing extensive damage.

A U.S. spokesman said that Clark, formerly an air transport and logistic hub, would be shut for six months while essential services were restored.

Subic Bay remains open to ships. But officials said it might take another two or three weeks to restore most key services.

Twenty-thousand family members of U.S. servicemen in the Philippines have been flown to the United States, along with 4,500 of an original 7,000 U.S. Air Force



Taxi drivers in Capas, near Mount Pinatubo, displaying protection against volcanic ash on Tuesday.

personnel in the country. About 12,500 American servicemen remain in the Philippines.

Clark and Subic Bay are the two largest U.S. military bases in Asia. They help guard vital trade routes across the Indian and Pacific oceans, and symbolize almost a century of U.S. military presence in Asia.

Clark is only 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of Pinatubo. The giant airfield and an associated air warfare training range at Crow Valley that is extensively used by regional as well as U.S. forces are particularly vulnerable to any renewed volcanic activity.

Philippine scientists warned Tuesday that Clark could be among the places swamped by a mud avalanche if rain loosened piles of volcanic debris on the

slopes of the 1,780-meter (5,820-foot) mountain. It was dormant 600 years before it erupted June 9.

A faster-than-expected U.S. military disengagement from the Philippines will put regional cooperation even more firmly on the agenda of ASEAN when its foreign ministers meet in Kuala Lumpur in July, according to J. N. Mak, senior defense analyst at the Malaysian Institute of Strategic and International Studies.

"We cannot afford to have an antagonistic bloc in the region," he said.

Prime Minister Anand Panyarachon of Thailand said Monday that it was time to invite other countries in the region to accede to ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia to open "a new chapter of peaceful coexistence and

## Half of Vietnam Politburo May Quit

United Press International

HANOI — A senior government official confirmed Tuesday that he and several other top Communists will step down at the current party congress.

"I think I will step aside, but even if I do not participate in the Politburo I will continue to have a responsibility to contribute to the party and the nation," said Nguyen Van Binh, ranked sixth in the 12-member Politburo.

He said that several of his senior colleagues also would decline to run for re-election to the leadership, allowing younger party leaders to come forward. The voting is Wednesday.

"It is normal for there to be such changes," Mr. Binh said, giving the first official confirmation of an anticipated leadership shift.

He did not specify who among the leaders would retire, but lower-ranking Vietnamese sources have said that five to seven of the top leaders would do so, including the party's general secretary, Nguyen Van Linh.

Mr. Binh said that "ability and authority" were the two most important criteria for the top post, a possible hint that Prime Minister Do Muoi, known for his strict control over the party, was likely to succeed Mr. Linh.

The new leadership, Mr. Binh said, should speed up economic changes that have moved Vietnam away from a centralized command economy toward a more market-oriented system.

"Some of our foreign friends estimate that the renovation course has had good results, but we are not satisfied with the speed of renovation," he said.

## Cambodian Foes Make Concessions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PATTAYA, Thailand — The Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government each made concessions Tuesday in peace talks aimed at ending 12 years of civil war in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge, the main rebel group, tentatively would allow the Supreme National Council, which is supposed to embody Cambodian sovereignty under a United Nations peace plan, to establish itself in Phnom Penh, according to Norodom Sihanouk, a senior aide to the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan. "I think we can break the impasse," he said.

The Khmer Rouge is the most powerful of the three guerrilla groups arrayed against the central government. Earlier, the government agreed

to allow UN observers to monitor a cease-fire and said it would accept a moratorium on arms imports.

The Chinese government — which is the main foreign backer of the Khmer Rouge — hailed the developments.

China's Foreign Ministry said in Beijing: "It is our belief that the beginning of operations of the SNC of Cambodia under the chairmanship of Prince Sihanouk will further facilitate a political settlement of the Cambodian issue."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled former ruler of Cambodia, said Tuesday that he would return to Phnom Penh and establish what he called a "supergovernment" over the present administration and the guerrilla coalition fighting it.

capital, perhaps as soon as August, as the de facto chairman of the council.

The Khmer Rouge has accepted the cease-fire on condition of UN involvement. Phnom Penh has been reluctant to cede sovereignty to the UN.

The Khmer Rouge had previously resisted the attempts of Prince Sihanouk, who is chairman of the talks, to base the council's headquarters in the Cambodian capital.

Peace talks were postponed Tuesday while the Khmer Rouge met. An official in the Phnom Penh government speculated that there was consultation with Pol Pot, who is said to be retired.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### An Offer for Free Tuition Takes Root and Blossoms

Ten years ago this month, in the midst of a graduation speech to a sixth-grade class in New York's Harlem, Eugene Lang heard himself make this offer: Stay in school, and I'll pay your college tuition. Mr. Lang, now 72, a multimillionaire industrialist, had graduated from the school half a century earlier.

Of the 61 pupils, mostly 11-year-olds at the time, seven moved away or otherwise dropped out of sight. Of the remaining 54, 45 have obtained either a high school diploma or the equivalent, remarkable in a district with a high-school dropout rate of 60 percent. Thirty-two of them have gone on to college.

Mr. Lang's idea has been institutionalized in the I Have a Dream Foundation, which has similar programs in 41 cities.

Although it has been estimated that he has lavished \$300,000 on the Harlem class, Mr. Lang says, "I never started to count." The money, he says, was the least of it. He has kept in touch with the class, and helped pupils who needed jobs or remedial courses.

"You can't give up on a kid," he says.

He had a benefactor of his own. As a 14-year-old restaurant worker, he waited on a Swarthmore College trustee who helped get the boy a full scholarship. Mr. Lang eventually became chairman of the board at Swarthmore, as well as its biggest benefactor, donating \$18 million.

### Short Takes

Los Angeles commuters spend an average 100 minutes a day in their cars, and four out of five cars carry only the driver, the police say. While driving, commuters talk on cellular phones, put on makeup, use electric razors and hair driers, read books and newspapers, do seated calisthenics and even floss their teeth. "That's a two-handed operation," says Peter O'Rourke, director of the California Office of Traffic Safety. "They use their knees to steer their cars." In rush-hour radio spots, his office urges motorists to pay more attention. Instantaneous driving is a contributing factor in one-third of Los Angeles traffic accidents.

While other officials scramble for publicity, the nine justices of the U.S. Supreme Court shun the spotlight. Some of them say their decisions carry more weight because they are seen as the work of nine magisterial figures in black robes, not a group of politicians. And they like to tell about going unrecognized. The newest justice, David H. Souter, was all over television, newspapers and magazines

when his appointment was announced last July. Returning home to Concord, New Hampshire, he drew the gaze of an elderly man in a supermarket parking lot.

"You look like that lawyer," the old man said. "That's because I am," Justice Souter replied.

The old man looked at him again. "The hell you are," he said.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has ruled that all new automatic garage doors must contain safety systems that stop their descent if they hit anything in their paths, such as small children. Children have been injured or even killed by doors closing on them as they played. The regulations do not cover the 8 million existing doors, out of 27 million, that do not meet the current standard, but their owners have been urged to have them modified.

In the pre-am golf tournament preceding the Kemper Open in Potosi, Maryland, one of the professionals, Jay Don Blake, arrived at the third tee and was asked by a marshal about his chances of repeating his hole-in-one performance there of the year before. "Why not?" he replied, and immediately holed a 3-iron shot from 208 yards. Last year he used a 3-wood on the hole, which played 239 yards.

Arthur Higgbee

## China Acts to Keep Social Data to Itself

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China appears to be moving to cut off foreign scholars' access to sensitive social survey data, according to Chinese academics and a secret document distributed recently.

The State Education Commission has circulated a document that prohibits universities and other institutes from turning over to foreign scholars the results of social surveys, even if they were conducted as a joint effort. Now, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is planning to draft similar guidelines.

Exchange programs between Chinese and foreigners were cut back drastically after the military crackdown on the democracy movement in June 1989 and have revived only slowly. This recent effort by the Chinese is likely to cast another pall over one of the most important channels of contact between China and the United States.

Foreign academics said that the prospect of adopting such guidelines at the academy, which has 20 scholarly exchange agreements with foreign countries, has already doomed some potential projects.

"It's best to stay away from cooperative survey projects, if you want to get approval," a Chinese scholar said.

These measures also coincide with a broader national effort to curb contact between Westerners and Chinese and to protect secrets, which could include anything from the number of sheep in China to the coordinates of an earthquake.

At one academic institution Chinese were instructed late last year not to allow foreigners to use phones, fax, and telex as part of stricter security.

In political study sessions, they were told what not to say in front of foreigners and warned not to use regular phones or mail to transfer secret materials.

The State Education Commission's document, No. 598, issued at the end of last year, applied to social research data and cited opinion polls that shed light on public views toward the Communist Party and government.

The commission oversees universities and other educational institutes. The fact that the academy, which is not directly supervised by the commission, is also drafting similar guidelines suggests that there is a push for such controls from high-level leaders.

The impetus behind the guidelines is the belief that Western countries are eager to ob-

tain information on social trends and developments in China to sharpen their efforts to influence China's political system.

"In a situation where several hostile Western powers are not in the least loosening up their effort to overthrow, penetrate, or peacefully influence our country, our comrades must increase our vigilance," read the secret document, which was distributed across the country.

So far, only two projects are believed to have been directly affected. One was to have examined marital issues, and the other political and economic changes at the local levels. Both of them are between the University of Michigan and Beijing University.

It is not clear how comprehensive the academy's guidelines would be, but Chinese intellectuals have found ways to skirt regulations in the past, and so it is possible that they may be difficult to carry out.

In any case, some scholars are concerned about the propriety of conducting opinion surveys in China if they touch on sensitive questions. The fear is that the security forces might trace the respondents, and punish them if they disagree with the government in some way.

"Are people interviewed potentially in jeopardy?" an American scholar asked.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## For South African Growth

With repeal of the last apartheid legislation in South Africa, the United States is within sight of the policy goals for which it imposed economic sanctions five years ago. Not that these sanctions alone, or even all international sanctions together, made the difference. The value of South Africans, of different races, made the difference. Parity because of sanctions, however, the oppressive state of emergency is no more. Oppressive opposition parties have been unbanned. The hated apartheid laws have been stricken. Negotiations to establish a nonracial democracy are being launched. It remains only for Pretoria to see to the release of the remaining political prisoners for the fifth and final condition of the law to be met. This is expected to be worked out over the summer, and the Bush administration intends to lift sanctions at that time.

In doing so, the United States will be doing more than fulfilling the explicit terms of the sanctions law. It will be making itself a useful patron of the constitutional talks that offer South Africans their hope of becoming a free society. It will also be tuning its influence to expand the South African economy rather than to choke it. Economic pressure, even if it hurt blacks, had a role while the ruling white minority stood firm against power sharing. With whites now moving to empower the black majority, the American interest becomes enabling the economy to grow. South Africa's own interest in growth to serve not only privileged whites but a desperate black population is recognized by important black leaders, including Nelson Mandela, leader of the moderate faction of the African National Congress, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

The Bush administration's view on sanctions is contested by some in the United States and South Africa, including (in the latter case) representatives of the more militant wing of the ANC. Fearful that, freed of sanctions, the de Klerk government will shrink from fairly sharing power, they favor extending the restrictions until the results of constitutional talks are actually in hand. But there is no firm basis in the sanctions law to justify this after-the-fact revision of its terms. Nor does such a reversal take into account the damage that would be done to American credibility in the negotiating process. Least of all does this position respect South Africa's urgent need to move from a wartime footing to a stage in which the country can tend to the pent-up economic and social as well as political requirements of the mass of its people.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The 50 Percent Approach

In a wise move last year, Congress cut in half the \$85 million in military aid that the Bush administration sought for El Salvador. The aim was to provide incentives for both the Salvadoran government and its adversaries to end a decade-long civil war. If the rebels failed to negotiate in good faith, the full amount could be restored. The final decision was left to President George Bush.

Peace is not yet at hand. But the 50 percent approach has produced positive results. Pressures to restore the cuts now should be resisted. The administration itself concedes that real progress has been made in peace talks brokered by the United Nations. The Salvadoran assembly has given initial approval to constitutional changes to strengthen civil authority and deter human rights abuses. And UN observers will soon be in place to monitor human rights.

On the negative side, negotiations have stalled on cease-fire terms and on ways to tame the armed forces. Fighting has resumed. And in January, after guerrillas downed a U.S. helicopter and killed the crew, Mr. Bush declared his readiness to release the \$42.5 million. He has not done so yet, partly to avoid a fight with Congress over a planned request for new military aid. Trying to tip the scales, President Alfredo Cristiani flew to Washington last week and together with Mr. Bush blamed the guerrillas for delaying a cease-fire.

What should Congress do? House Democratic leaders urge a sensible course: Congress should defer any final decision on new aid until September, while Mr. Bush keeps

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Bullets Keep Flying

Did the National Rifle Association hear the shooting the other day at the Cypress Hills housing project in Brooklyn? It blasted forth just as Mayor David Dinkins of New York was announcing a new crackdown on guns. Feeding flying bullets, many in his audience ducked for cover, the mayor courageously stood his ground and urged calm.

Those bullets also flew just as Congress prepared for debate this week on its 1991 crime bill. The bill would, among other things, impose a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a handgun. That could inhibit the black market now feeding illegal guns into urban housing projects.

Yet the gun lobby continues to oppose the waiting period and threatens a legal challenge to a ban on guns in Chicago's public housing. NRA officials bristle at the suggestion that they are willing to put the interests of gun dealers who profit from sales to criminals ahead of public safety. But what other interpretation is possible?

Public housing projects are excellent places to try controlling guns. All too often, they are terrorized by drug gangs investing their profits in firepower that includes machine pistols and assault rifles.

But managers of the projects have a special handle on the problem: lease provisions banning guns. As part of a new program, New York's Housing Authority will amend its standard rental lease to include such a ban. Chicago has had one for 20 years. With the lease provision, housing managers can institute eviction proceedings once guns are found. In Chicago, guns turn up as officials conduct emergency inspections as part of

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Backtracking on Antarctica

The move by the U.S. government to modify an effective perpetual ban on mining in Antarctica has deeper connotations than the argument about whether the continent should be mined. Mining in Antarctica is not practicable with present technology. In fact, it is difficult to see how large-scale mining of that icy frontier can ever be feasible. Why then has the United States argued in Madrid against the ban agreed to in a draft treaty earlier this year, and why has it reopened debate [on a 50-year ban] now that

—Australian Financial Review (Sydney)

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## Baker's Commonwealth of Democracies

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Secretary of State James Baker's address last week in Berlin to the Aspen Institute was potentially the most important American policy statement since the Cold War began. One has to qualify that statement because of the shadow that lies between the word and the act. But Mr. Baker's speech not only marked a departure from what until now has been said about the American role in the aftermath of the Cold War, but was of an intelligence and breadth — and a sobriety — rare in the official American discourse of recent years.

This creative association of democratic states, as he noted, is the true 'new world order.'

vides them with a moral authority far more significant than the economic and material dominance they also enjoy. This is the true 'new world order.' We have not paid attention to the fact that such an order already exists.

Mr. Baker recalled the organizations of formal cooperation among the democracies: NATO in the security sphere; the European Community, the Council of Europe, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Group of Seven in economic matters; the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for trade cooperation — and now the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which associates the democracies with the Soviet Union and with those East European countries in the course of establishing representative political institutions.

The secretary of state could have added that an even richer system of cooperation exists informally or privately among the democracies, conducting a dialogue of immense complexity, cov-

ering everything from matters of high science and scholarship to the trivialities of consumer and popular entertainment.

Multinational industries, international trading groups, charities, university alliances and exchanges, scientific, cultural and professional associations, international professional journals, an international press which never existed before, international radio and television, simple individual or group travel and tourism — all these have created an interchange of information and intensity of interaction among the advanced democratic states of unprecedented breadth and consequence.

All this exists because our Commonwealth of the Democracies is a commonwealth of values. As Mr. Baker said in Berlin, "These values are based upon the concept of individual political rights and economic liberty rooted in European ideas of the 17th and 18th centuries, and first planted in the new American nation."

These values radiated outward from American and then French revolutions, and through the development of the European parliamentary and legal systems in the 19th century, to influence a major part of the world. An individual today travels in North America and Western Europe, and now nearly everywhere in Eastern Europe and Latin America, and in Japan, Oceania and the democratic countries elsewhere, confident that the rule of law prevails, that an individual and his rights to autonomy, privacy and liberty of speech will generally be respected, and that injustices will be addressed by political authority.

This is a recent and fragile accomplishment. Just five years ago, if you flew into Prague or Bucharest or Moscow, you knew that a finite risk existed of secret police harassment or arrest, against which no logic might prevail.

If you go to most of Africa, and much of the Middle East today, or to parts of Asia, you know that power is arbitrarily held and employed, and that you could find yourself the victim of brutalities or of the political paranoia of arbitrary leaders. To those who live there, this is daily reality.

## Now Hail The Yeltsin Difference

By Dimitri Simes

WASHINGTON — The election of Boris Yeltsin as president of Russia has changed the Soviet Union's political climate from confrontation to a promise of compromise and cooperation. There is new hope that the worst-case scenario of civil war and rightist dictatorship have been overtaken by events. Adding to the optimism are improvements in everyday life. Some food has at last appeared in Moscow shops after months of shortages; waiting lines have shrunk; the heavy police presence and palpable tension of a dreary winter and spring have eased.

An important factor is the rapprochement of Mr. Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev, who together have pledged to rebuild the nation's economy and political life. But many fear that this moment is nothing more than a brief zig-zag in the unpredictable fortunes of Soviet reformers.

Mr. Yeltsin's election is a profound event. A Russian deputy foreign minister, Andrei Fedorov, said that Mr. Yeltsin's success shows "the Russian people are prepared to support radical change."

As a Yeltsin adviser said: "Boris Nikolaevich may not be a great intellectual. But in every confrontation with Gorbachev, it was he who could think better for the long term and in every case managed to come out on top."

Mr. Yeltsin ran a masterful campaign, picking as running-mate a hero of the Afghan war, Colonel Alexander Rutskoy, a centrist. He eased troubles with the military by backing an all-union army and calling for better military benefits. He advocated the return of most property to the state but said it should be done gradually.

The platform mixed democratic capitalism, Russian nationalism and populism. Mr. Yeltsin promised fast, radical reforms but left the impression there will be little new pain for the suffering Russian people. He de-



The new stocks of sausage, meat and vegetables in previously bare Moscow stores bolstered my impression of a crisis eased.

Many credit Mr. Yeltsin for all this, saying he forced party apparatchiks still in charge of the economic blockade of Moscow and Leningrad, bastions of radical reformers. Many consider Mr. Yeltsin's election a profound event.

A Russian deputy foreign minister, Andrei Fedorov, said that Mr. Yeltsin's success shows "the Russian people are prepared to support radical change."

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clared he was "prepared to fight God himself to win sovereignty for Russia" but proclaimed his commitment to a strong Soviet Union.

Such contradictions raise questions about Mr. Yeltsin's ability to govern. Like Mr. Gorbachev, he has been far more effective in destroying the old than in building something new.

While seeming to embrace democracy, he is an authoritarian. Yet he has not yet had enough authority to make major changes. Many believe that when he becomes president early next month, he will replace his loyal and competent but cautious prime minister, Ivan Slyayev, with someone better able to direct radical change.

But serious economic reform will initially inflict pain. Mr. Slyayev's reform package is highly inflationary. It includes new benefits for retirees, special credits for the young and loans to encourage privatization. Coupled with a tax cut, the package smacks of voodoo economics, Russian-style.

As president, Mr. Yeltsin faces some unpopular steps, such as telling the miners — his staunchest supporters — that since the mining industry is so inefficient, their demands for better living conditions must wait.

His unenviable choice is essentially the same one Mr. Gorbachev has faced. If Mr. Yeltsin gives priority to economic change, his honeymoon

one will look back on a second Progressive Era, and remark that after the sweeping democratic reforms that affected Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, African and Latin American nations, the United States itself rose again to its status as an exemplar of representative democracy, from citizen groups to the presidency, and proved Tocqueville correct.

Mr. Putnam is dean of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Parent is his executive assistant. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## From Pride and Disillusionment to a Progressive Era?

By Robert D. Putnam and William B. Parent

that the U.S. Senate, then appointed by state legislatures, was owned by the steel, coal and railroad monopolies. Enter the Progressives: Republican populists and "good-government" advocates like Robert La Follette and Hiram Johnson; Democratic agrarian fundamentalists like William Jennings Bryan, later the impressive Theodore Roosevelt; radicals like W. E. B. Du Bois, Eugene V. Debs and Susan B. Anthony; and innumerable local reformers, who all combined in a cacophony of words and actions to restore power to the people.

The Progressives effected lasting changes. The secret ballot, the direct primary system; popular initiative, the popular election of senators; public protection of natural resources; public utility commissions and food and drug regulation; suffrage for women; labor laws; the Federal Reserve; and, of course, a constitutional "just-say-no" amendment on alcohol, all came out of the Progressive Era.

Today, Americans are again faced with a haunting feeling that things have gone awry in the nation's democratic institutions. The "splendid little war" in Iraq aside, an array of problems frustrates elected representatives and policymakers. Levels of distrust in public institutions are higher than ever recorded. Today's young people know less and care less about politics, government and issues than previous generations, according to polls.

Changes in the economy and social structure seem to be raising the stakes of class and racial conflict. In the slow boring of hard boards, Congress and the president keep hitting bit-breaking knots — the deficit, health care and education policy, the environment, the rotting infrastructure.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Soliciting Artists

NEW YORK — It is reported from Chicago that at a meeting of the executive committee of the World's Fair last night (June 24), it was unanimously agreed to endorse the following resolution: "That for the encouragement of intending foreign exhibitors it be ordered that free transportation from any capital in Europe to Chicago and return shall be given to each foreign exhibitor sending a full carload of art exhibits."

### 1916: Germany Starving

LONDON — Despite the efforts of Germany to prevent the news from leaking out, Swiss papers report that the greater part of the Empire is facing famine. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Germany's enemies will not triumph over her by starving her, but that it is necessary to practise great economy to achieve victory. The socialist *Volkzeitung* was suspended because it had disclosed that more than

## Till They March in Baghdad

By A. M. Rosenthal

LONDON — The parade of British troops who fought in the Gulf was brief. It took them about 45 minutes to march past the queen. Immediately afterward, London went about its business and the queen went off to the races.

Nobody seemed to need an explanation about why the celebration was swift and subdued. But for those who might have, the Anglican bishop of Portsmouth gave it in one sentence: "It cannot be a victory when a wicked dictator remains in power."

That about summed it up. Later in the day, members of Parliament from all major parties announced that together with some American members of Congress and Iraqis in London they were setting up a Committee for a Free Iraq based on the principle that the dictatorship must end.

Committees will not eliminate Saddam Hussein. But every day deepens the conviction that Iraqis who devoted up to 50 years of their lives to fighting him that nothing but his elimination will give their countrymen either peace or the chance of freedom.

For most of those years, London has been the city of refuge for Iraqis who could no longer risk staying at home waiting for Saddam Hussein's police to reach them on the killing list. Most of them are professionals and businessmen who fought the dictatorship from the beginning. A few are former supporters of Saddam Hussein who ran before they paid with their lives for annoying him.

The Iraqis still do not understand why President George Bush knowingly permitted him to put down the uprisings by Kurds and Shiites. They tend to say that the Saudi Arabians were afraid of any change in Iraq that might lead to democracy. But why an American president should accept that or any other reason for deliberately rescuing Saddam Hussein from swiftly approaching oblivion they cannot comprehend. I guess they never will.

But, at least dealing with Americans, they feel they cannot afford to concentrate on grievance but on what hope they can muster that Mr. Bush will begin to see them clearly.

For a year, Iraqi diplomats were forbidden even to talk with the exiled opposition. Now Iraqis in London hear that there will be a change in the leadership of the State Department's Middle East bureau. That will not saddle them.

Among the Iraqis in London are Kurds, Arabs — both Shiite and Sunni — and a few Christians. If they have any belief that a Kurdish agreement with Saddam Hussein will last after the world takes its eye off Iraq they certainly know how to keep it a secret.

But they now believe, or say they do, that Mr. Bush will keep up the pressure on Saddam Hussein until he flees or is killed. They have a fairly modest wish list.

They wish that the United Nations would seize the assets of Iraq that were frozen abroad during the Gulf crisis and use them to buy food and medicine to distribute in Iraq. It would be a mockery to allow Saddam Hussein to escape the embargo by selling oil and then parceling out food and medicine: the giver of balm soothing the suffering he brought on his people.

They wish the United Nations would scoop up the personal billions that he stashed away around the world. They say he is laundering that money through Jordanian banks to buy metals and spare parts that he smuggles from Jordan into Iraq in Jordanian trucks and buses.

They wish for a real Radio Free Iraq. Instead of the Saudi-controlled station that Iraqis swiftly learned to distrust. They think they will get that.

And they wish Americans would remember that in addition to the Kurds, millions of Shiites were driven out of their homes and live in misery. They wish for guns and supplies for the thousands of Iraqi rebels who are still in the field.

All put together, what they wish for is the chance to achieve the democratic government that the West preaches for the rest of the world but obviously believes is beyond the capabilities of the Muslim Middle East, and would terrify the dictators and monarchs who are its allies.

They believe that chance will never come as long as Saddam Hussein is alive and in power. They know that until he is destroyed their war goes on — no parades. And they pray that one day they will hold their own victory parade in Baghdad. Perhaps they will.

The New York Times



## OPINION

## The Risks of Probing the Shadows

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — "Remember?" A letter that arrived the other day contained only that word. Clipped to it was a photocopy of a June 3 Washington Post article datelined Moscow, with this paragraph circled:

"Then there is the example of Rodion Bogdanov, spy-turned-consultant. For nearly all his adult life, Bogdanov worked as a covert officer for the KGB, according to high-ranking defectors such as Oleg Gordievsky and Western intelligence experts. As a resident 'scholar' at the USA/Canada Institute and the Soviet Peace Committee, he met many influential visitors, including leading figures in Western business, politics and media."

The article, written by David Rensnick, revealed that before his death this year

often more like cat and mouse. Each probes the other for information, intention and advantage.

In pre-glasnost days, Mr. Bogdanov was one of the few Soviets authorized to see foreigners. That in itself suggested that Captain Dolan was on to something. (Today in the confusion of perestroika and the twilight of the Cold War, it is harder to spot the spies and to figure their angles.)

But Captain Dolan and other disinformation specialists discounted the sophistication and suspicion that American journalists and their readers brought to pronouncements by Bogdanov & Company. The CIA seemed to assume that disseminated propaganda equaled successful propaganda. If Americans read what Mr. Bogdanov said, they would believe it.

We journalists were handicapped by similar professional reflexes. How could we "know" Mr. Bogdanov was KGB? He of course denied it. Was the word of the CIA, which had its own axes to grind, sufficient to hang a label of criminality on him? Did we have to worry about retaliation against correspondents if we did?

These questions ran through my mind as I responded to Captain Dolan's letter in 1984. I agreed that readers of the story that drew his ire would have benefited from knowing more about Mr. Bogdanov's background, including the CIA statement. And I decided then that I would try to meet Mr. Bogdanov to form a judgment on my own.

The meeting occurred in Moscow

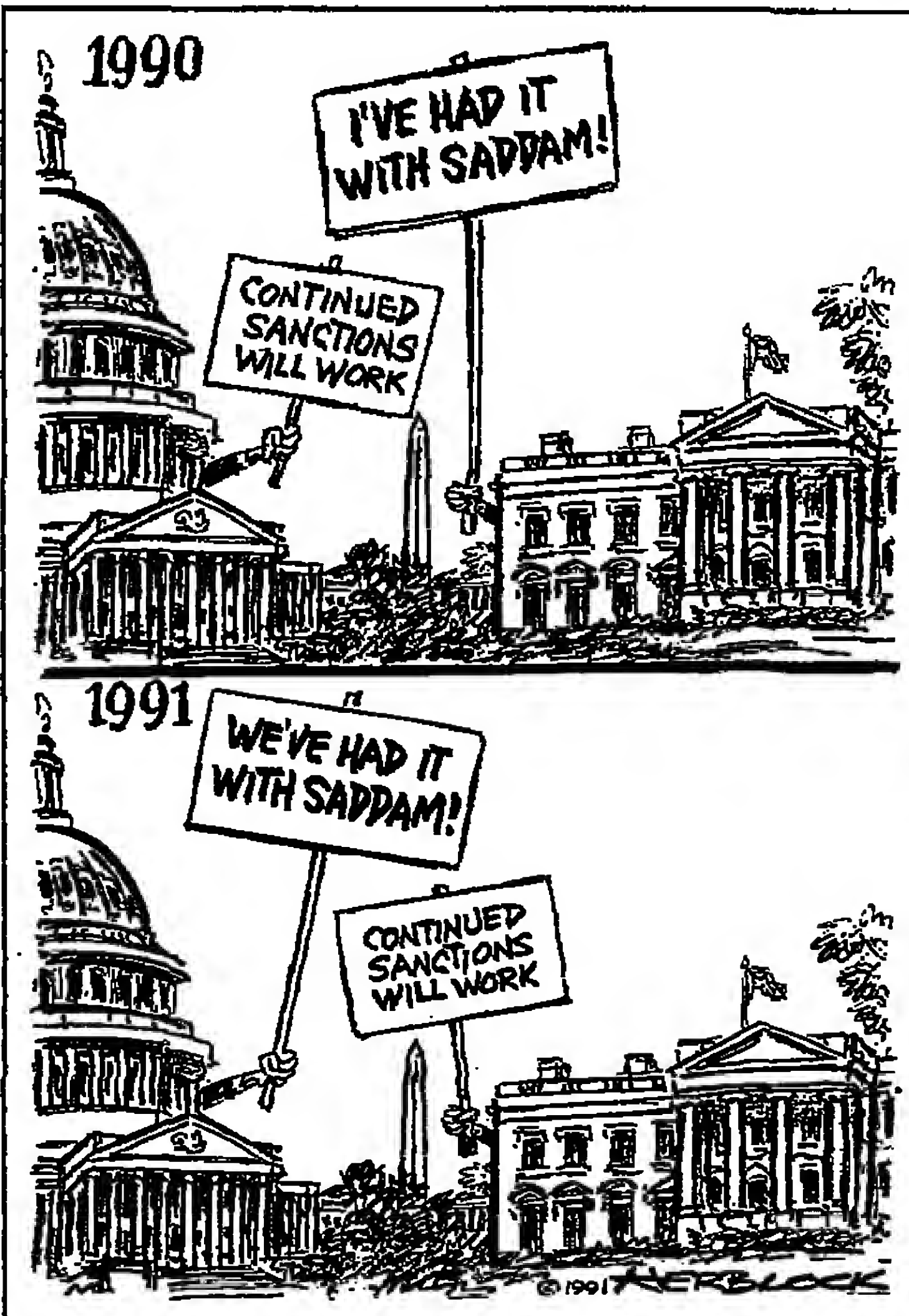
a year later. Mr. Bogdanov was a vacuum cleaner in conversation, sucking in any stray fact. His detailed knowledge of U.S. defense spending was also consistent with Captain Dolan's suspicions. He laughed away my questions about his association with the KGB. But his interrogation technique belied his denials.

The matter is now settled by the positive identification by Mr. Gordievsky — the former London station chief who has established himself as a highly credible witness since his defection to Britain in 1985 — and by others who have left the KGB in the breakup of the Stalinist system. As the intelligence specialists suspected, Mr. Bogdanov — a main point of contact for American visitors and the source of print bites for Moscow-based reporters — was in fact a KGB man.

But the damage that the specialists felt Mr. Bogdanov and his disinformation colleagues in the Twelfth Department of the First Chief Directorate were doing America is far from clear today as the Soviet Union falls apart. Like so much of the Soviet threat, the Soviet disinformation campaign turned out to be overrated and America's strength underestimated. Views transparently tailored to serve a totalitarian system failed to make much of an impression on the American public.

Mr. Rensnick's story points out that Mr. Bogdanov failed when he tried to interest the Western moguls Edgar Bronfman and Mortimer Zuckerman in his marketing schemes. History is likely to record that he was just as unsuccessful in selling covert propaganda to the American public.

The Washington Post.



## Enemy Verse and a Comb: Bunkering in the Desert

By Garry Trudeau

KUWAIT CITY — "I found two bodies last week," Jack says. "They were behind an Iraqi tank. We buried them, but with the sand storms coming they probably won't stay buried."

The desert conceals, the desert reveals. The landscape can change in a matter of hours. One day there's a lawn dart — a Rockeye cluster bomblet — and the next day it's gone. It's just below the surface, now a mine.

The Rockeye is not primarily an anti-personnel munition, but its explosion can remove your leg below the knee.

## MEANWHILE

That's what makes bunkering in Kuwait a somewhat dicey diversion.

"I bunker on my day off," Jack says. "Actually, if I'm not going to bunker, I don't take the day off, because there's nothing else to do in Kuwait City. Some of the other hacks think I'm nuts."

Good to know. It's early afternoon and 115 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, at least theoretically, since there isn't any. No cars have passed on our dusty stretch of oil-field access road in two hours.

February 12. These guys were here through the bombing.

Jack is inspecting an Iraqi newspaper found in the back of a cramped medic's bunker. He hands it to me. Four weeks into the air war, Saddam Hussein is shown smiling serenely at his generals.

"Last week I found a diary. The first entry was on Aug. 2, the day of the

invasion. The last entry was made just before the ground war. The pages were filled with verse. An enemy poet. (Hard to say, isn't it, enemy poet?)

"I found his helmet just outside the bunker. Three small-caliber bullet holes just above the rim. It was a Guard helmet — actually, just a helmet liner. The Popular Army helmets were even worse — they were plastic construction helmets, painted tan."

Helmet, diaries, these things are ... what? Trophies?

Back when U.S. delegations were descending on liberated Kuwait, everyone wanted to take home a piece of the war.

On the road to Basra, the Highway of Death, administration officials and their wives bounded like puppies from the embassy tour buses, scurrying into the killing fields to scoop up AK-47 rounds.

One Congressman held up a Chinese grenade and asked his cringing chaplain, "Is it live?"

For contrast, though, nobody could touch the departing troops. The mementos they disgorged into the amnesty barrels were astonishing — submachine guns, rockets, grenades.

One U.S. Army customs inspector remarked he'd found some grisly stuff hidden in the vehicles.

Like what? I asked.

Like an arm, he replied.

"This bunker's O.K.," Jack says. "A Special Forces guy checked it for booby traps. He went in with his pistol drawn, because you never know: Just a couple weeks ago they found some Iraqis still in the bunkers."

The King of Scrounge, an American serviceman, has crammed his Kuwait City apartment with enough salvaged military paraphernalia to equip a multinational battalion. Thousands of Iraqi shoulder patches, British gas masks, Jordanian munitions — he even had an Iraqi Army truck parked outside until it disappeared one night last week.

"He'll find another one," Jack says with a shrug.

I am examining a book of medical records. On Aug. 7, there are only three entries. By early September, the pages are full. By January, the handwriting has degenerated into a desperate scrawl.

A gust of wind sucks a few loose prescription forms out of the book. They skitter across the desert, and then it's still again. Off on the horizon, tiny, twisted wheelheads spit flames and black smoke.

On the ground nearby, a toilet kit is split open — toothpaste, a razor, a broken comb — a life. This was someone's home.

"I once found a John Travolta poster in a bunker," Jack says, carefully folding his newspaper.

He shades his eyes and grins at me. "I left it."

The writer is creator of the *Doonesbury* comic strip. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Japanese Challenge

In response to the report "CIA Study Warns That Japan Seeks Economic Domination" (June 8):

Curiously, what laid the groundwork for the Japanese challenge was a decision made and maintained over decades by the U.S. government.

In the early 1950s, when Washington decided that West Germany should participate in the defense effort of the Atlantic alliance, many Europeans were disturbed that this should happen so soon after the war. But one argument helped persuade West European governments, politicians and businessmen: If the Federal Republic were in a position to save the 3 to 4 percent of its gross national product that other West European countries were spending for their defense, the German economy would be in a position of unfair competition, enabling it to dominate the market.

After its admission to NATO, West Germany spent for defense a percentage of its GNP that was much smaller than U.S. spending but comparable to what most West European countries spent.

And nobody pretends that Germany's preeminence among Western economies is based on unfair competition.

Concerning Japan, the U.S. government adopted a totally different attitude, taking upon itself most of the defense burden and responsibilities for the Japanese islands, and restricting Japanese military spending to less than 1 percent of that country's GNP.

It would be interesting to find out, through computerized models, what the economic consequences of this decision have been, particularly with regard to the dominant position of Japan vis-à-vis the Western economies.

JACQUES JESSEL,  
Paris.

## Long Lost Romania

Romania's postrevolutionary leaders, without necessarily having intended it, and be it through ineptitude, lack of moral fiber or integrity, sheer helplessness perhaps — and the additional factor of geography, have forced the country back into the Soviet camp.

If the present administration remains

in power, chances for a reversal of this downward spiral are slim. Only with changes at the top that are forced from the bottom — these being accepted as inevitable and beneficial by all parties involved — can Romania find the idealistic and spiritual reawakening it deserves. Until then, the "long lost sister" in the family of Europe will remain so.

ANDRE DOICIN,  
London.

## Ordered to Work in '41

Regarding "1941: Anti-Strike Action" (In Our Pages 100, 75 and 50 Years Ago, June 10):

A couple of weeks before you published the 1941 item about President Roosevelt calling out the army to break the strike at North American Aviation in Inglewood, California, I came across a 50-year-old telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Branshaw of the U.S. Air Corps. He was summoning me and thousands of other North American employees to "return to their jobs at once."

Harry Truman, then chairman of the Senate committee investigating military

production, had been through the plant about that time, and having the army take it over may have been his idea, although that's just conjecture. It's just the sort of thing he would have done.

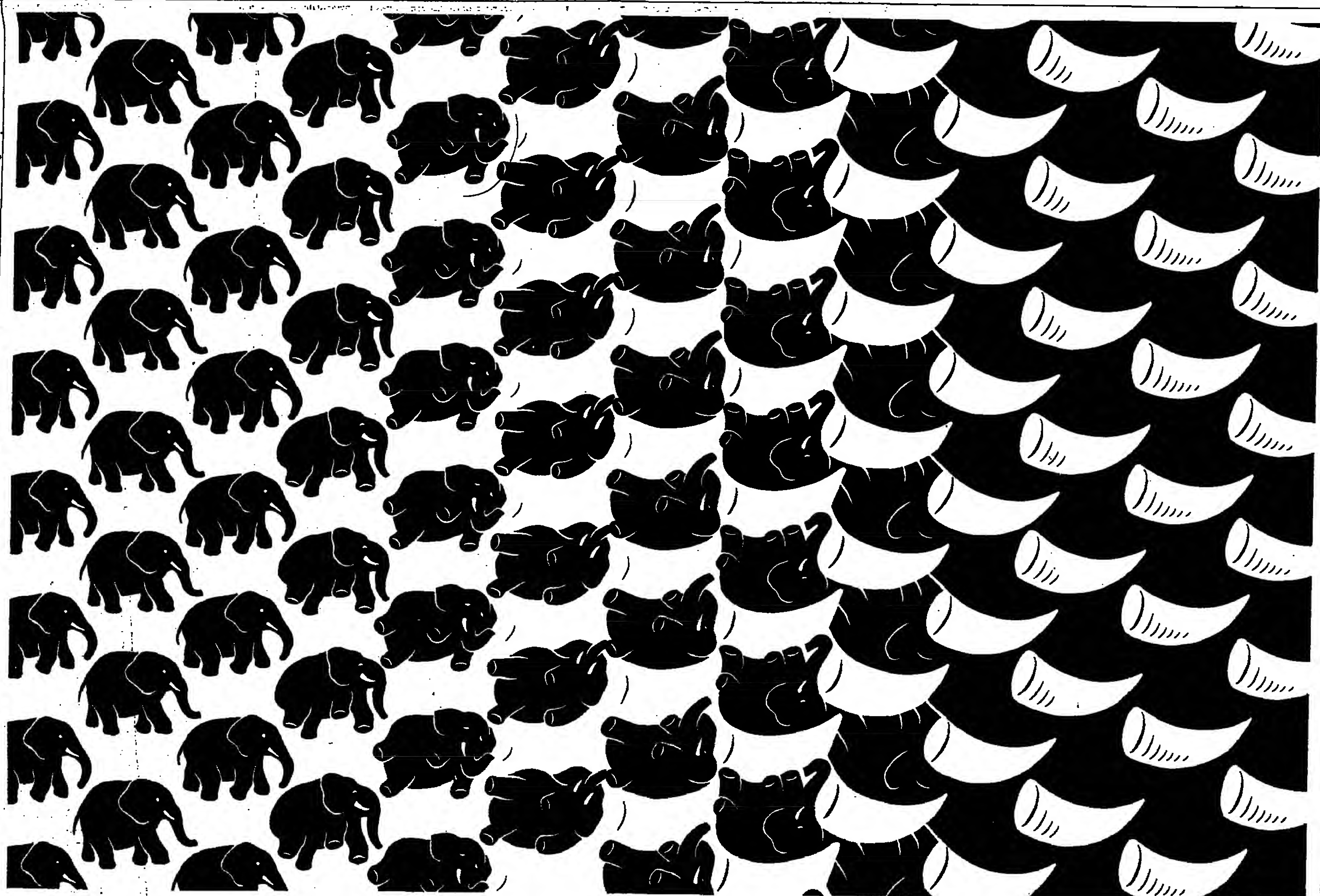
I was project engineer on the Mustang fighter plane, which we were building for the British at that time.

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Till They March in Baghdad

By A. M. H. H. H.

## Difficulties arise when journalists have dealings with the espionage world.

Mr. Bogdanov had joined many other former Communist Party stalwarts in trying to cut for-profit deals with visiting capitalists as free enterprise penetrated the Soviet Union in fiftieth fashion.

The one-word letter was a gentle claim of vindication by F. E. Dolan, a retired marine captain, former CIA official and attentive newspaper reader. He had first written The Post seven years ago to protest a story that quoted Mr. Bogdanov on Soviet-American relations without identifying him as a KGB agent.

Captain Dolan pointed out then that Mr. Bogdanov had been named in CIA testimony in Congress in 1982 as a KGB colonel whose "responsibilities appear to include the collection of intelligence on the United States and occasional 'disinformation' activities." Any story that was not intended to advance the Communist conspiracy would have pointed that out, Captain Dolan suggested with minimal nuance.

I do remember, captain. I was in charge of The Post's foreign news section at the time, and Captain Dolan's challenge touched on difficult issues journalists confront when they come into contact with the shadow worlds of intelligence and espionage, where agendas and identities are by definition hidden and every contact involves the question: Who is manipulating whom?

Journalist and spy should in theory react to each other like cat and dog. The former wants to expose everything to the light of day, seven days a week. The latter's craft is concealment. When their paths cross, however, their contact is

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AND 30 YEARS

11: Wartime Equi



## Robert Wilson Meets Mozart

### Composer's Last Opera Is a First for the Director

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — A giant slab of sculpture, electric blue, juts out from center stage, the floor glows chlorophyll green; the opening scene of "The Magic Flute" is drenched in mystic incandescence. "Go, Tamino, go!" urges Robert Wilson, who is running through a lighting rehearsal of this new production — his first Mozart, Mozart's last — due Thursday at the Opéra Bastille.

Bright red-ribbon serpents, translucent pyramids, and wizards in whiteface fill the stage. Every gesture is choreographed, coded in a kind of Japanese ritual, to the consternation of the conductor, Armin Jordan, and certain soloists. But Wilson has always gone his own way, and tugged others along with him.

The director prowls the theater, chewing gum, smoking, biting his nails, emitting prayerful groans — "Oh Lord, are we ever going to make it work?" He sends out despairing calls for his international support team: Ellen Hammer, dramaturge; John Conklin, costume designer; Andy de Groot, choreographer; and Heinz Brunko, the lighting designer.

This is not Wilson's first bout with temperament at the Opéra Bastille. Two years ago, when he staged the inaugural gala, Alfredo Kraus refused to wear white make-up, Ruggero Raimondi balked at the black cube looming over him, and June Anderson hated her red dress so much she sobbed in the wings.

It may seem strange that this tall Texan should find this Mozart assignment: a 200-year-old libretto, riddled with Masonic and numerical symbolism. Wilson, who has been variously described as avant-garde, surrealist, minimalist, and Wagnerian, says that he cannot read music, or play an instrument, and that "The Magic Flute" is hard to follow.

"It's like Shakespeare," he says. "It has a figure eight going through it. You can never play it with one idea in mind; it has to have a sort of lightness. It's simple and yet complex, so the mystery has to be somehow deep in the surface — like, 'You're so sweet! I want to kill you.'" he mimics a menacing smile.

Forever young, with beguiling good looks, he would appear straight as an arrow were there not something askew. With his head listing Zen-wards, out of line with his long black-

suited body, he has the look of a circuit rider. Wilson conceives, designs, choreographs and paints; he creates a work the way God created the universe — with a few extra days for the lighting. Then he takes to the road. Last fall, he took "The Black Rider," a pop opera he did with Tom Waits, from Hamburg to Paris, Gluck's "Alceste" from Stuttgart to Chicago. This "Flute" will also travel, going to Berlin with a new cast.

He is perhaps the most famous American director abroad, where he finds more backing than at home — those 60 hours in the contract for lighting, movie-size budgets. Ever since 1971, when Jack Lang invited "Deafman Glance," a seven-hour, silent play, to the World Theater Festival at Nancy (in a half-length version), Wilson has been a hero to the French. Sylvie Guillem froze for him in "Le Martyre de Saint-Sébastien." Jessye Norman poured water into an endlessly overflowing glass in "Great Day in the Morning." Marguerite Duras turned down directors who wanted to adapt "La Maladie de la mort" for the stage, but accepted Wilson because, she told Le Monde, he knows how to handle silence.

Wilson is dealing with Mozart's *Singspiel* head-on: "One of the problems with this opera is all the spoken text." He has cut humks, inserting sounds he taped — elevator gears, tennis balls being hit, ocean waves, an air pistol, and noises he makes up — "as punctuation."

He likes to say that he is not interested in interpretation or naturalism: "Theater is an artificial form. If I see a Noh play in Japan, it seems more natural than a Tennessee Williams, with people scratching and trying to act natural."

"This theater that I make is to pose questions, to say, what is something? Not to say what it is." He starts by listening to the music, then creates the gestures and places them "in answer to the music, in contradiction."

He quotes Martha Graham: "She said that she was charting a graph of her heart. I feel that's very much a part of the work that I'm doing, something that comes through the body."

He prepared "The Magic Flute" in December, sketching out the work with figurants. "We tried to transfer it to the singers; sometimes it works, and sometimes it doesn't." It is hard for the singers, he allows. "The things I ask them to do are completely abstract. Western perform-

ers, especially opera singers, don't think like that. In our Western culture we can't do something without a cause, we feel guilty."

Wilson seems to be in constant motion. "I just did 'Parsifal' in Hamburg, and will do 'Lohengrin' in Zurich in September. I'm planning to do 'Idomeneo' at Prague, and in '94, I'll do 'Tristan' here [at the Opéra Bastille], and perhaps in Houston." He is also preparing another opera with Philip Glass, "The White Raven," for Lisbon.

He has worked with Glass since 1973. Their first collaboration, "Einstein on the Beach," an electrifying exploration in space and time, struck a responsive chord in audiences throughout Europe, then in New York.

He was born in Waco, Texas, which he calls a Southern Baptist town of Victorian morals and architecture. As an adolescent he was at odds with his loose-limbed body, a disaster at sports, and he had a stutter. He got rid of it with the help of Byrd Hoffman, a ballet teacher who worked wonders with mentally and physically disabled people.

"Byrd had red carrot hair and painted her face very white, with blue eye-shadow. She wore white dresses with lots of petticoats, and she loved Mozart." Her petticoats and white-face kept turning up on his stage. When he came to New York to study architecture at Pratt, he worked with disabled children; some of them have played in his pieces.

He says he hates the avant-garde label this has conferred on him: "Deafman Glance" was done with 19th century decor and technique. I'm not a guru, I'm an artist. And I hate this mystique around my name, people saying, 'He worked with a brain-damaged child.' We're all brain damaged!"

"We're born dancers; we're born dancing, we're born singing. Our awareness of that makes the continuous line."

"People can be fat, small, it doesn't matter. The body has a line, a shape, and it's moving." And he adds: "As we become more aware, we develop techniques of how to use the body, the voice, but we must start with the simple idea: We're always singing, we're always dancing."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.



Rehearsal action in Robert Wilson's coming production of "The Magic Flute" at the Opéra Bastille in Paris.

## LONDON THEATER

### 'Caretaker,' a Split-Level Comedy

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune



Pleasence, left, and Howitt in "The Caretaker."

LONDON — Back in London to celebrate its 30th birthday and its author's 60th, "The Caretaker" is in a production by Harold Pinter himself at the Comedy. Revisiting the classics, particularly if they happen to be modern ones, is not always a reassuring experience, but here the play comes up looking as strong as ever and leaves one wondering only about the initial reaction back in 1960.

Not that this was hostile. After their attacks on "The Birthday Party," it was with "The Caretaker" that most critics caught up with Pinter, albeit in some confusion that was not helped when the author, asked to define what his writing was essentially about, replied, "The wessel under the cocktail cabinet."

But "The Caretaker" is about nothing so obscure. It's a straight three-act power struggle for territory, in this case an attic bedroom strewn like a junk shop with cardboard boxes. It is not hard to see why Noel Coward was an enthusiastic "Caretaker" fan long before that was a dramatically fashionable position. Like much of his own work, it involves characters forever communicating on split levels, saying one thing but meaning something entirely different.

There, however, any resemblance ends. Pinter's comedy is infinitely harsher, separated from tragedy only by the final breakdown of any communication at all. The spaces between words can seldom have been so lovingly, carefully or brilliantly explored as they are here, and the battle for supremacy finally goes on points to the lobotomized Aston, who alone can survive without either the papers that are the vanished proof of Davies' existence or the facades that are so much a part of the cheerier Mick's.

Pinter's production plays his own script absolutely straight down the line as a distinguished reminder of his greatest theatrical achievement, with strong performances from Peter Howitt and Colin Firth as the two brothers. As for Donald Pleasence, a performance that 30 years ago was sinister and threatening has become infinitely wistful, a King Lear of the rubbish heap instead of the knife-wielding vagrant, but retains a majestic isolation.

"The White Devil," which Philip Prowse brings to the open Olivier stage of the National, was written by John Webster within half a dozen years of Tourneur's "The Revenger's Tragedy" at the beginning of the 17th century, and both plays are

insty, melodramatic sagas about the nobility of revenge. Jacobean soap operas, in fact. But in plot as in character, "The White Devil" is vastly more obscure and inaccessible, and in Prowse we have a designer-director whose designs are always more intriguing than his directions.

As a result the set here is everything: a vast ruined Romanesque catafalque dominated by a great golden globe that could double as a wrecker's ball. Death and destruction are everywhere, and characters murdered in Act 1 are still wandering around the set several hours later looking no more dead than those left supposedly alive.

On and around this tomb with a view, the drama of lechery and retribution grinds its inexorable way to still more dusty death, interrupted only by such agonized Gothic screams as "The helmet — it was poisoned," Denis Quilley and T. P. McKenna, as the rival dukes of Medici and Bracciano, achieve suitably Florentine airs of debauched evil. Joanne Simon is very strong as the doomed Vittoria, while the rest of the cast stands around as if waiting to be photographed by a fashionable if necrophiliac glossy magazine.

AND finally, to the Bar-bican from Stratford, comes Ian Judge's joyously farcical revival of "The Comedy of Errors." Twenty or so years ago this was the play that first brought Trevor Nunn together with the choreographer Gill Lynne and so paved the way for "Cats" and Nunn's delighted discovery of the musical. Judge comes at it the other way, from a musical background, and seems to wish that this one too had its own score, which of course it does if you count "The Boys From Syracuse," where I suspect that director and cast would have been a lot happier.

As it is, we get a French-farce setting by Mark Thompson consisting of almost nothing but doors and the occasional flying eccentricity from some Mad Hatter's tea party.

We also get one brilliant production notion, which is to have two rather than four actors playing the two sets of twins, so that Desmond Barrie and Graham Turner play their own look-alike brothers. But the production seems uncertain whether it belongs to Mack Sennett or Georges Feydeau until the forced jokeness of the first half is overtaken, in the conjuring scene, by a wealth of genuine comic invention. By then the magic is all, and it has won over both the audience and the play.

## After Bach, Parker Plays Porter

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

I JUST spent a week in the country listening to music. That's not all I did, but I didn't do much else. Listening to music is doing something.

These days, most people wash the dishes, read, talk or think when they "listen." I had no appetite, nobody to talk to, and I didn't want to think. Oh, don't ask why.

The first evening was built around both versions of Bach's "Goldberg Variations" by Glenn Gould, which is kind of like the 18th century with penicillin: the best of two worlds. This was, as they say, a hard act to follow. Music written and played for music's sake. It's impossible to remove ego, sex and money from music, but you don't want them right up in your face. Put it this way, Wynton Marsalis and Bruce Springsteen wouldn't do.

I leafed through possibilities. A Mozart opera, Monk solo, Dylan's "Blonde on Blonde," certain '80s

Chet Baker, Billie Holiday, Charlie Parker. But the older you get the less sense it seems to make to listen to anything but Bach.

The following night I turned back to Bach — "The Art of the Fugue," a contrapuntal cathedral, perhaps the closest aural representation of anything I'd call holy. It was the last thing he wrote; he never finished it. It just trails off in the middle of a measure.

I thought about how some Charlie Parker tracks trail off and how little that matters. And how his music didn't make much money either — at least not until Clint Eastwood made a major Hollywood production of him. In any case, it seemed appropriate to follow Bach with Bird, particularly since I had a good journalistic hook with me — a new CD reissue of "Charlie Parker Plays the Cole Porter Songbook" (Verve).

As a teenager I refused to listen to Bach because my parents did. I listened to Bird, to some degree because they wouldn't. The joke's on us. Describe it as you like — pure, spiritual, eternal, the swing of

the human heartbeat — it's the same music (though you do have to listen).

Bird playing Cole Porter is dramatic. One of the best "words and music" men, Porter without lyrics would up front seem to be incomplete. The way he locked his sophisticated words into his melodies was his strongest asset. But the collaboration between the instinctive uneducated black man from Kansas City and the privileged white Ivy League toast of high society turns out to be more than an off-the-wall marriage of convenience.

Porter's songs are long — "Begin the Beguine" is 108 bars, versus the usual 32 — and Bird loved to stretch out. No blues lines with Miles or Dizzy here (for that stuff, there's an older Verve collection called "Bird, the original recordings of..."). The odd thing is that the lyrics are there anyway. You don't miss them. It was said that Parker kept the lyrics not the harmonies in mind when he improvised.

One exception — a strangely stiff, ineffectual arrangement of "In the

Still of the Night" by Gil Evans for woodwinds, flute and French horn plus the Dave Lambert singers singing as though produced by Ed Sullivan. Bird begins to peek out in obligatory form behind the spongy chorale. He can't wait. "Now?" he seems to be asking. "Are we there yet?" You sense truth around the corner, imagine Bach looking in the window. He explodes when his time finally arrives. All of a sudden it's another record entirely.

You can hear the spirit of Marilyn Monroe on "My Heart Belongs to Daddy." Bird soars into the land of expensive blondes, champagne and pearls; squeezing all possible joy and sensitivity out of a tacky situation.

AND let's remember the words. After tearing off a game of golf, she might make a play for the cad-die. "And if I invite a boy some night to dine on my fine fennel haddie, I just adore his asking for more, but my heart belongs to daddy." When the minor-key song modulates to major at the end, it becomes a definitive statement of optimism in an imperfect world. Then it just trails off. Plunk plunk — two bass notes in the middle of a measure. It's as though the producer had "The Art of the Fugue" in mind. Nadia Boulanger told Quincy Jones that she did not want to listen to Charlie Parker because, even at his very best, improvisation will only succeed 50 percent of the time. Bird proves her wrong.

Except for four cuts with Roy Haynes on drums, the rhythm sections are either inferior or repressed. Other soloists are unimpressive, the arrangements dated or simple-minded, production downright indifferent. With all its imperfection, however, it's a lesson in altruism and taste — how to impose your personality without being crude or aggressive. You may never have heard this side of Bird; it's a good place to start. Playing melodies you know, he's accessible on his own terms. Inside bebop jokes are at a minimum. It's as though he's trying to prove he can play melody. Melody is always first — "I Get a Kick Out of You," "Night and Day," "Love for Sale."

At the end of this depressing gray and humid spring, judging from the down-home bluesy style with which he interprets "I Love Paris," I concluded that Bird is reincarnated and living in France. Sounding soaked, he seems to be saying he'd love it even more if the sun ever came out. Maybe a week is too long to be alone in the country.

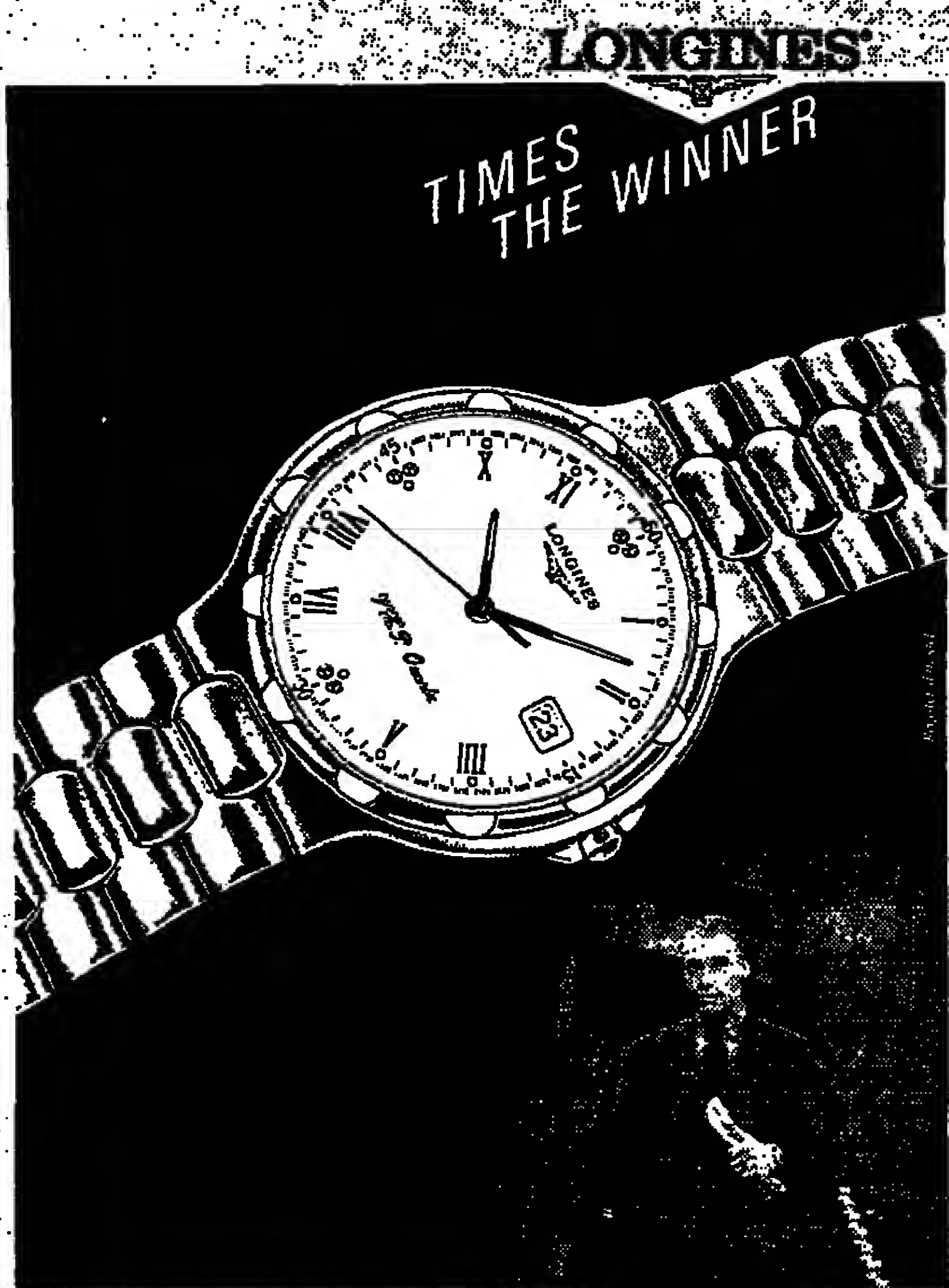
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**LONGINES**

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## ACROSS

- 1 It sank the Titanic
- 5 "The Happy Fella"
- 9 Gave a hoot
- 14 "Un bel di" is one
- 15 Sector
- 16 Over
- 17 Citrus fruit
- 18 Scarce
- 19 Glossy-black

## DOWN

- 2 With 52 Across, comic's quip re his jealousy
- 23 Suffix with ethyl
- 24 Bee chaser
- 25 Singer from the Bronx
- 31 Warmwater fish
- 35 Like a Parisian's r-sound
- 36 Diminutive suffix
- 37 Cuckoo
- 38 Rodeo contestant

## ACROSS

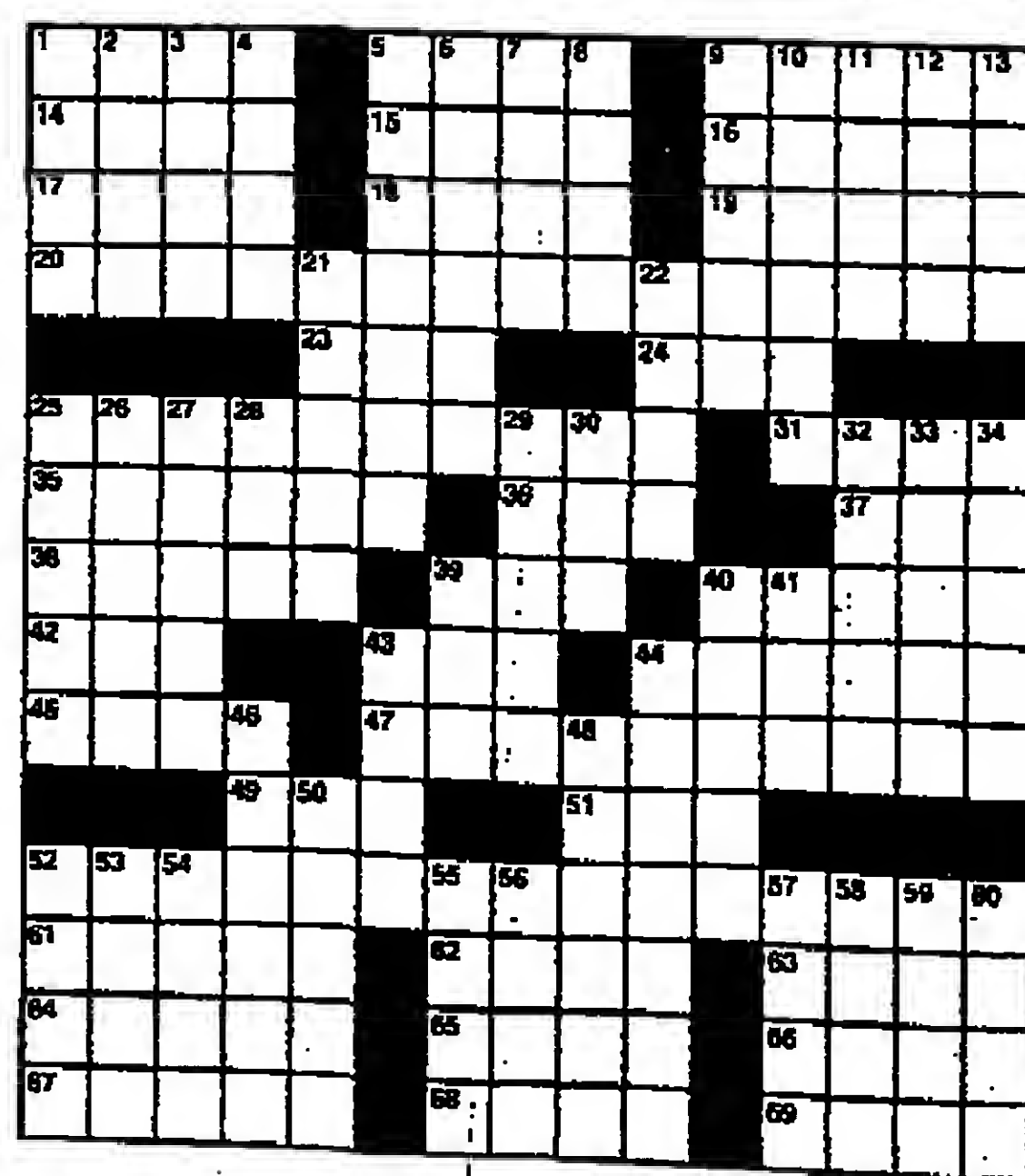
- 4 Hibernian
- 5 Seaman
- 6 Declaims
- 7 Medieval toiler
- 8 Far East weight unit
- 9 Menu
- 10 Lets up
- 11 Be nomadic
- 12 Perpetually
- 13 Gainsay
- 21 Composer of "The Merry Widow"
- 22 Parcel of land
- 23 Sert work
- 26 Of the birds
- 27 Renoir display
- 28 — Elum, town in Wash.
- 29 Spring blossom
- 30 Building addition
- 32 Joshua's co-spy
- 33 Photographer Adams
- 34 Across Keaton
- 35 Metal fastener
- 41 Altar on high
- 43 Supplements
- 44 Featured musician
- 46 Ace concealer

## DOWN

- 1 Java neighbor
- 2 Singer Clapton
- 3 "Green Mansions" girl
- 4 Entirely
- 40 Sausage for pasta
- 42 Donkey, in Dijon
- 43 Boxing great
- 44 Kind of blind
- 45 Not so much
- 47 Wretched
- 48 Stripling
- 51 Frognar cheer
- 52 See 20 Across
- 61 Insert mark
- 62 "The King —"
- 63 Ken of "thirty-something"
- 64 Three-time A.L. batting champ
- 65 Lorelei Lee's creator
- 66 Frogner Park's locale
- 67 Gunpowder ingredient
- 68 "Say It — So!" Berlin
- 69 Do a K.P. job

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SELL RAJAH OBIS  
PLEA ELITE NANA  
ALAN PENMANSHIP  
REDDFOX DEISTS  
EMIR SLAT  
TYRANT SPITEFUL  
RUSS GHINS RBI  
ACHS BRAKE BIOS  
SCI DRONE LEAP  
HAPPIEST GRANTS  
ANTS RECD  
ENOUGH THICKSET  
CENSORSHIP SHAH  
HOME ETUDE EIRE  
ONES NUDES APSO



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

46 Site of the Guildhall  
50 Perfume base  
52 Object of devotion  
53 Anklebones

54 "True —" John Wayne film  
56 Tombouctou is here  
58 Biblical oldster

57 M. Jordan's target  
58 Otherwise  
59 Get one's goat  
60 Organic compound







## MARKET DIARY

Rally Sputters Out  
On Wall Street

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased slightly Tuesday in dull trading after an early attempt to rally out of Monday's selloff.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which sank 52.55 points Monday, lost 2.90 to 2,910.11. Declines

## N.Y. Stocks

outpaced advances by about 3.2. Volume amounted to 155.5 million shares, after 137.9 million Monday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index eased 0.29 to 203.21. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.29 to 370.65. On the American Stock Exchange, stocks slid in moderate trading.

Stocks opened higher in an apparent bid to shake off Monday's 52-point plunge. News of a 3.8 percent rise in durable-goods orders for May, released before the opening, helped buoy prices. But then investors sold into the early gains.

"This is a very sick stock mar-

ket," said Ralph Bloch, chief market analyst at Raymond James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida. "We had an up opening of about 14 points, but that's what I call a 'wrong-way' opening in a down market like this. All it does is bring about selling."

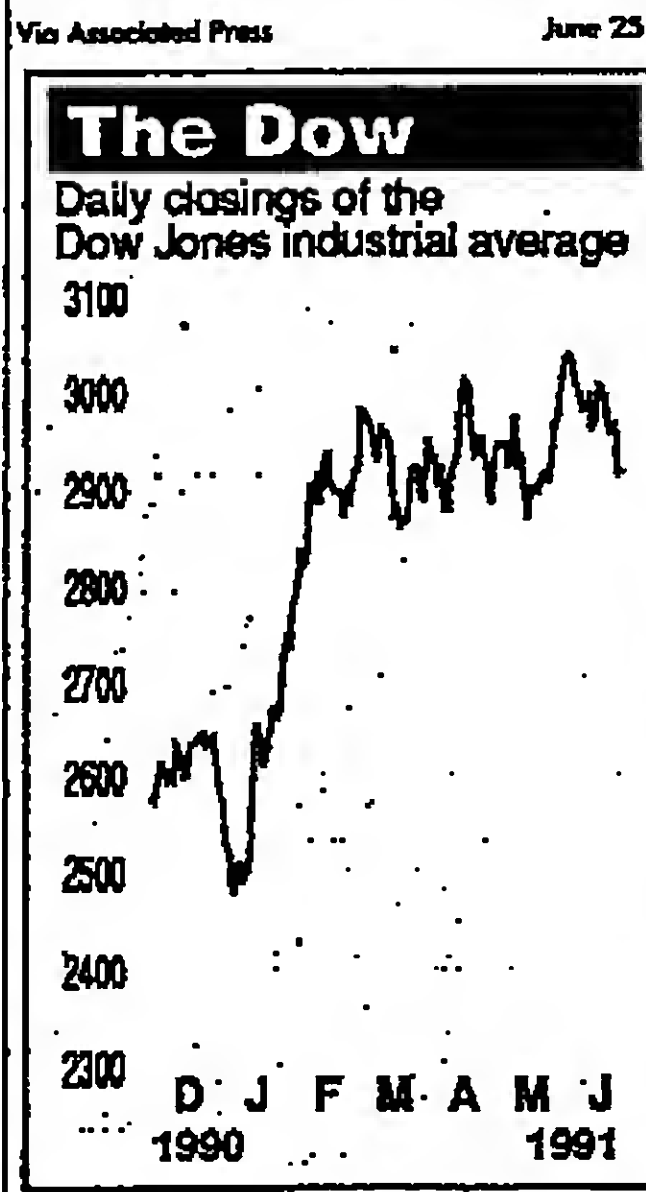
He said the market would probably not snap out of its malaise until it falls a little further and bearish sentiment rises, an indicator that the market is ready to turn higher.

Mr. Bloch said investors were anxious about interest rates with the Treasury's August refunding looming. Other analysts spoke of concern over U.S. companies' second-quarter earnings, to be reported in the next few days.

International Specialty Products was the most active issue, unchanged at 154 on its first trading day.

Wells Fargo plunged 6 1/2 to 74 after saying it would take a \$350 million loan-loss provision in the second quarter.

Beazer PLC dropped 1 1/2 to 74.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
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Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
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Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0
Int'l Spec	154	154	154	0

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2925.34	2938.51	2887.97	2910.11	-2.90
Trans	1164.84	1168.43	1157.49	1143.86	-17.40
UTI	187.25	188.94	184.24	187.25	+0.13
Comp	1037.97	1043.02	1022.60	1029.42	-5.55

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	444.44	440.96	442.22	-2.17
Transp.	287.16	282.43	282.98	-0.78
Utilities	134.54	133.52	134.51	+0.57
Finance	29.57	28.91	28.99	-0.24
SP 500	372.62	369.56	370.65	-0.45

Standard & Poor's Index

NYSE Indexes				
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	293.97	293.86	293.21	-0.28
Industrials	257.11	256.17	256.17	-0.28
Transp.	171.37	169.34	169.34	-1.64

NYSE Index

NASDAQ Indexes				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	478.25	472.87	473.90	-1.9

NASDAQ Index

Insurance	547.04	536.44	537.58	-1.50
Utilities	543.14	534.69	537.27	-1.87
Banks	328.44	323.58	325.85	-1.59
Transp.	526.23	520.97	521.14	+0.17

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## AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index

348.29	350.20	351.99	-1.4
<hr/>			
<b>Dow Jones Bond Averages</b>			
<hr/>			
	Close	Chg	

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	153,450,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	171,287,280
Amez 4 p.m. volume	12,360,000

S&P 100 Index Options

NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume		124,117/50
<hr/>		
<b>S&amp;P 100 Index Options</b>		
<hr/>		
June 2		

AMEX Diary

INDUS	2925.34	2938.57	2927.97	2910.11	-2.90
TRANS	114.84	116.24	115.44	114.84	-0.14
UTI	17.25	18.04	17.54	17.25	-0.13
COMP	103.77	104.02	103.24	103.24	-0.15

NASDAQ Diary

Public: total vol. 55.74; total open int. 219.871				
	Dec 72	Dec 82	Dec 71	Dec 70
27 1/2	9 1/4	—	—	1 1/2
30	—	—	1 1/4	—
32 1/2	—	—	1 3/4	—
35	—	—	2 1/4	3 1/4
37 1/2	—	—	3 1/4	4 1/2
Coffee: total vol. 18; total open int. 28.971				

NASDAQ Diary

## Business as Usual

...ed brokerage firms to legally com-  
...ents for losses.

...er market participants said they be-  
...ost important factor likely to induc-  
...the Japanese financial system is no-  
...the current scandal but the inexora-

NASDAQ Diary

me with others around the globe. Japan retains its obsolete system, it won't," said Akiyoshi Ohba, manager of the international division at Yasuda Trust & Banking.

*Toru Ishizawa contributed to this article.*

NASDAQ Diary

380	382	BCE	41 1/2	41 1/4
199	198	BCEd	0.15	0.14
881	876	BC Energy	16 1/2	16 1/2
130	131	BC Gas	15	15 1/2
370	378	BC Phone	19 1/2	19 1/2
		BP Canada	7	7
		Brinners	7 1/4	7 1/4
		Brunswick	7 1/4	7 1/4
		CAE	8 1/4	8 1/4
		Campeau	36	29 1/2
		CIBC	19 1/2	19 1/2
		Canadian Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2
		Can Packers	20 1/2	20 1/2
		Can Tire A	25 1/2	25 1/2
		Canadian Turbo	18 1/2	18 1/2
		Canor	11 1/2	11 1/2
		CCL Ind B	11 1/2	11 1/2
		Cineplex	6 1/2	5 1/2
		Cominco	24 1/2	24 1/2
		CP Rail A	13 1/2	13 1/2







**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	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**MAKE  
EVERY  
WORD  
COUNT**

[illegible]

YES, I WANT TO MAKE EVERY WORD COUNT!

☐ one time at a cost of \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ four consecutive times  
(for the price of three) at a cost of \_\_\_\_\_

☐ My check is enclosed ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ Amex ☐ Diners Signature \_\_\_\_\_ 26-6-91

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

Cost per line*	Time	4 Times
U.S. \$	17.00	51.00

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36.  
No abbreviations. Minimum space accepted three lines. \*For SITUATIONS WANTED, 50% discount.  
If you need more space, continue to another sheet of paper.

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PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70. Telex: 613395.  
LONDON: 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, United Kingdom. Tel.: (44-71) 938 4802. Fax: 240 2254. Telex: 262009.  
FRANKFURT: Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany. Tel.: (49-69) 72 67 55. Fax: 72 73 10. Telex: 416721.  
NEW YORK: 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA. Tel.: (1-212) 752 3890. Fax: 755 87 85. Telex: 427175.  
HONG KONG: 7/F Mafala Bldg., 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 861 06 16. Fax: 861 30 73. Telex: 61170.  
SINGAPORE: 138 Cecil Street, #07-02 Cecil Court, Singapore 0106. Tel.: (65) 223 64 78/9. Fax: 224 15 66. Telex: 28749.

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune.**

A partir du 25 juin 1991, il est payé un dividende de U.S.\$65.- par action contre remise du coupon N° 6 des certificats au porteur à la :  
Banque de Gestion Edmond de Rothschild Luxembourg  
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais.  
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG

A partir du 25 juin 1991, l'action est cotée ex-coupon en Bourse de Luxembourg.

**Société Anonyme**  
Siège Social : Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal  
R.C. Luxembourg B-8622

Messieurs, les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire qui se tiendra le 12 juillet 1991 à 12:00 heures en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg pour délibérer sur le suivant.

### ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises.
2. Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 mars 1991, affectation du résultat.
3. Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs.
4. Nominations statutaires.
5. Divers.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg ou auprès de la Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, 12, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

**Holders of EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS TO BEARER (SHARE EDR'S) should present their talons at the office of HILL SAMUEL BANK LIMITED, 45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX.**

or **BANQUE INTERNATIONALE à LUXEMBOURG,**  
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,  
where new talons and coupon sheets covering coupon  
numbers 61-90 are now available.

Further information may be obtained from:  
**Hill Samuel Bank Limited,**  
**45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX.**

**Société d'investissement à Capital Variable**  
**2, boulevard Royal - Luxembourg**  
**R.C. Luxembourg No B-7449**

Shareholders are informed that GT INVESTMENT FUND will pay a dividend of US\$ 0.04. — per share on June 28, 1991 to registered shareholders on record on June 21st, 1991. Shares are be traded ex-dividend as from June 21st, 1991.

The dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon no. 4 to the following paying agents:

- Bayerische Vereinsbank A.G., Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1, 8000 Muenchen 3, Germany.
- Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66, rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris, France.
- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

**The Board of Directors**



## NYSE

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
12	IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
12	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Northern	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	3M	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Boeing	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Lockheed	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	General Electric	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00
12	Rockwell International	0.00	0.0	15.0	100.00	98.00	99.00	99.00

## NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Bornstein Merrill Lynch	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
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Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp

## AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
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Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp
Boeing Schlumberger	Arko PLC Coca-Cola Intel Corp

For investment information  
read THE MONEY REPORT  
every Saturday in the IHT

## BUSINESS YEAR 1990:

European, judicious  
and client-driven

In times of radical change, corporate strategies have to stand up to rigid tests. Last year our clients faced many new challenges, and so did our bank. We are happy with the results. The bank's greatest asset - our flexible and client-driven approach to providing specialized services - paid off again in 1990.

Our business volume rose to DM 7.7 billion from DM 6.8 billion the year earlier. Interbank business was the focal point of our activities. Customer deposits showed a sizeable increase, and despite strong competition the bank's interest and commission surplus amounted to DM 43 million.

A copy of our annual report is available on request.

Financial Highlights	(DM million)	1990	1989
Total Assets		7,568	6,757
Balances with Banks		4,804	3,830
Advances to Customers		1,887	1,653
Securities		732	1,073
Liabilities to Banks		2,708	3,825
Other Liabilities		3,589	1,684
Capital and Reserves		226	188



**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	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Then again, you may prefer the Normandie Camembert.

Singapore Airlines Raffles Class

*You may like to complement your personal selection from our cheese board with a glass of vintage port. Not forgetting the fresh strawberry, when in season of course. Singapore Airlines Raffles Class, it's more than just business as usual.*

**SINGAPORE AIRLINES**







## SPORTS

# Petrano: The Man Outside

## In Johannesburg, a Long Exile That May Continue

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As South Africa moves closer to an end of its decades of isolation in sports, the national record holder in the javelin cringes at the possibility that the change might not include him.

"I'm in a unique situation," Tom Petrano said recently from his home near Johannesburg. "It's kind of depressing."

Petrano is caught in a vise of unimagined irony, victimized by the cross-currents of politics. Once the best javelin thrower in the United States, he is a soon-to-be citizen of South Africa who cannot share in its joy over the nation's anticipated return to the world arena.

Three years ago, he committed one of track and field's unpardonable sins. Lured by money, he competed in South Africa, a country suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in 1976 for its policies of racial segregation.

As a result, the governing body of track and field in the United States, the Athletics Congress, suspended him for six years, a ban that would remain in effect even if South Africa is, as expected, readmitted this summer to the IAAF.

Only an amnesty by TAC would enable Petrano to represent the new country. TAC's executive director, Olan Cassell, said in a recent interview that he was not sure what position he would take. The IAAF has not taken a position.

"My citizenship in South Africa is pretty much guaranteed," Petrano said. "The main thing is, TAC could be hostile, or they could forget the past and concentrate on the future. I would like to see them do something that's in the best interest of the sport, rather than do something that doesn't do anybody any good."

Petrano's problem began shortly after the Olympics in 1988, when he and 12 other athletes and coaches from the United States traveled to South Africa for a series of competitions. He knew what he was risking.

At the urging of the International Olympic Committee, nearly all international sports federations had expelled or suspended South Africa. But the money the promoters offered was too good to turn down: \$35,000, or more than Petrano had ever made at once in a decade of throwing.

Upon returning to the United States, each member of the "rebel tour," as it became known, was suspended from international track and field. As the most prominent athlete, Petrano received the longest sentence; the others were suspended for two years and four years.

Petrano was 30 years old at the time, a husband and the father of two. Though still the American record holder through the Olympics, the shoe company he represented cut his contract by 85 percent. Finishing 18th in the Olympics hardly helped generate other commercial opportunities.

"I never denied money was the issue," he said. "My No. 1 priority was to support my family."

He had only one place to turn. While the other athletes and coaches returned to more anonymous lives scattered

about the United States, Petrano sold his house outside San Diego and moved his family to South Africa, the only country in which he could continue to compete.

He became affiliated with a club, Goodstad, that provided him an apartment, car, training facilities and a living allowance. By 1990, he had set a national record, 283 feet, 8 inches (86.4 meters), improving on his American record by 3 feet, 7 inches.

His popularity in South Africa soared. As fellow athletes began embracing him as one of their own, after an early skepticism that he was there only for the money, Petrano renounced his U.S. citizenship and applied for a South African passport.

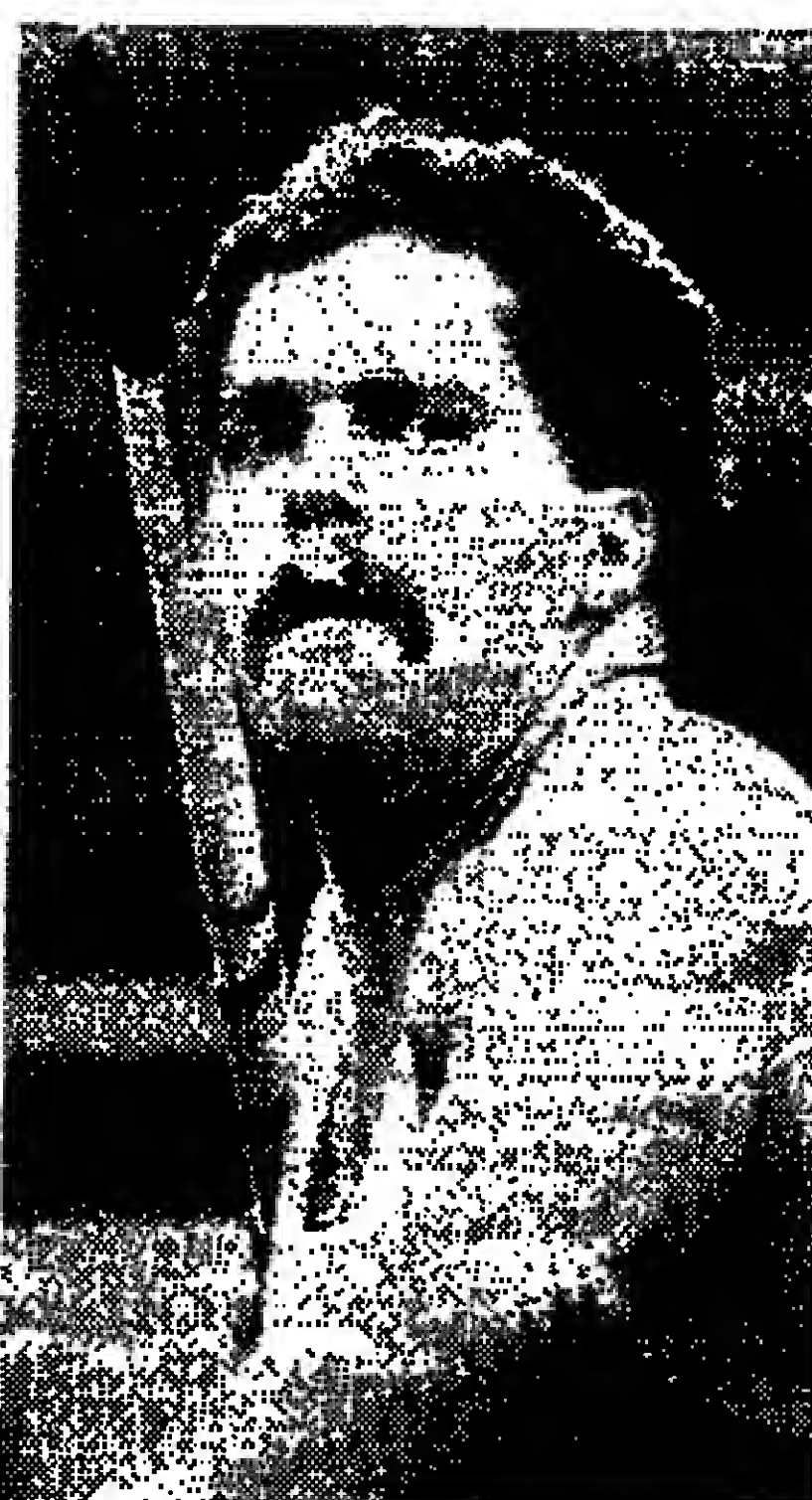
He expects the process to conclude this summer, when South African authorities expect the IAAF to welcome their country back. If so, South Africans might compete in the world championships, which begin Aug. 24 in Tokyo.

But unless TAC relents or the IAAF establishes a policy that would supersede TAC's objections, Petrano will be unable to rejoin international competition until late 1994, making the 1995 world championships the first major event in which he could compete. By then he'll be 36.

In retrospect, he admits, the 1988 tour was "a political mistake." But even if TAC does not rescind the ban, he wants to stay in South Africa for several more years to coach young athletes.

"I was in the Olympic development program for 12 years," he said. "I'd like to do the same thing here. You know, it's like stepping back in time 15 years or so, here."

But his wife, Carolyn, is not so convinced she wants to stay. She was a figure skater when they



Tom Petrano: "It's kind of depressing."

met in high school in Aurora, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. Since moving to Johannesburg, they have had a third child.

There is little that Petrano can be sure of for now. It is only clear that the twists and turns of the last three years still have him twisting and turning, a condition that is not likely to change until the powers that judged his past decide how to shape his future.

# Verona Gets Stojkovic

Reuters

Verona, newly promoted to Italian soccer's first division, said Tuesday it had bought Yugoslav midfielder Dragan Stojkovic from Olympique Marseille for about \$5.5 million (\$6.5 million).

Olympique obtained Stojkovic, 26, from Red Star Belgrade last year for about \$3.4 million, but after a knee injury he did not play much of the season.

Real Madrid said Monday it had signed another Red Star Belgrade player, Robert Prosinecki, although he is 22 and Yugoslav Football Association rules bar anyone under 25 from playing abroad.

Real's president, Ramon Mendez, said, "We signed an agreement with Red Star Belgrade in Vienna last Friday and Prosinecki will be joining us on July 22."

But the YFA's legal adviser, Branko Bulatovic, said earlier in Belgrade that Prosinecki would not be allowed to move to Real.

FIFA barred Argentina from under-20 competition for two years and barred Juan Emsaider, who also plays for Real Madrid, from international matches for a year.

Emsaider was found guilty of assaulting a referee during the June 17 match against Portugal; two more Argentines were sent off for violence and five were booked.

# The Hotspurs in Wonderland

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Can the animals run the zoo? Johan Cruyff, star performer turned team coach, became so emotionally volatile this week that he received another red card for running onto the field soon after heart surgery. He will never rest until he has total charge of his soccer world.

Imagine Cruyff buying FC Barcelona. Imagine Ruud Gullit, Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard pooling their millions' salaries to make an offer even AC Milan's owner, Silvio Berlusconi, could not refuse.

Think of Diego Maradona returning to Napoli not only a reformed bad boy but a take-over merchant. The list goes on: Jean Pierre Papin or maybe Franz Beckenbauer at Olympique Marseille, Lothar Matthaus at Internazionale. And maybe the author of such fantasy at the funny farm.

But is it fantasy? The salaries of a Gullit, a Matthaus, are \$1.6 million per season, three times the pay of their new team coaches, Fabio Capello and Corrado Orrico. Not only that, the top performers can double their income from personal endorsements. They can also make or break their boss.

Capello, a fine player in his day, moves up from youth training hoping the stars and the president allow him time to handle the job. In the same city, indeed sharing the same stadium, Internazionale's new coach, Orrico, has been plucked out of the backwoods of lower division Lucchese. His retreat from life in one of Italy's major goldfish bowls is rather joyous. Trying to maintain sanity among the insane is an addition in itself.

Even those who have made enough and been hurt enough to pull away from the flame remain drawn. A week ago, according to his own account, Terry Venables flew out to a secret meeting with Olympique Marseille's president, Bernard Tapie. The French manager, rejected by Cruyff, denies ever speaking to the Londoner. Venables's version is that the Marseille hot seat was his for the taking.

Truth, it seems, is becoming as expendable in sport as in politics. However, at midnight last Friday, with substantial help from a very rich new partner, Venables completed stage one of his avowed ambition to own as well as to coach Tottenham Hotspur.

In May, Venables had pulled off a miracle in coaching Tottenham to the English FA Cup title despite bankruptcy threatening the club. At the time, Venables was fronting a takeover bid by a consortium put together by a boxing promoter and supposedly financed by a Scottish property moneybags whose credibility never got beyond square one with the Midland Bank, to which Tottenham owes \$11 million, about \$18 million.

But Venables is from London's tough East End. From his platform as a Tottenham player, he became a witty TV personality, novelist, board game inventor and, briefly, even a singer. A Tapie, you might say, without the ruthless business edge.

In the nick of time, Venables found a proper backer. Alan Sugar had also climbed out of the East End with the barrow boy philosophy: "File it high, sell it cheap." Beginning by selling aeris from the back of a car, Sugar built the billion dollar Amstrad electronics company, buying in the Far East and selling on mass to Britain.

Sugar admits he is no soccer fanatic, but Tottenham

had always the team if ever he had inclination to support one. Having sold some of his Amstrad shares for \$57 million, he had the loose change to put behind Venables. And Venables had the emotional support of Tottenham fans.

But the machinations of City dealings, the intrigue and deception, make the antics we condemn in soccer child's play.

Venables and Sugar believed at lunchtime last Friday that their \$7.5 million bid for 36 percent of Tottenham would be a fait accompli once they had outgoing chairman Irving Scholar beaten and on his way to exile in the Cote d'Ivoire.

However, at 5 P.M. in the City headquarters of the Ainsbacher bank, a call from publisher Robert Maxwell informed the bankers that he was sending round his advisers and lawyers to lay claim to 29.9 percent of the Spurs' shares.

Sugar was alerted and sped to the City, with Venables not far behind. It appeared that Maxwell's last-ditch higher offer for their stakes.

By all accounts, Sugar reverted to some crude East End language to enforce his opinion that no one was going to railroad his deal at this 11th hour. Nearer the 12th, about 11:30 P.M., the scene was described as pandemonium, 50 people at the bank all working on the Spurs' deal.

I shudder to think of the bankers' and lawyers' fees. But at midnight came a call from Maxwell to concede and to congratulate Sugar. Next morning, Maxwell was off to Moscow, chasing his next big deal.

Venables, we learn, has put in £750,000 of his own and borrowed another £2 million from a finance company; Sugar of course has the ready cash.

"My input will be to get the balance sheet in shape," said Sugar. "Terry will look after the 11 players on the pitch and I'll take care of the £11 million at the bank. I will act as a suppressant to ensure people know we are running a business and not a charitable trust."

SOUNDS good. But the debts to the Midland bank are almost double that. Successful though Sugar has been in buying and selling commodities, he is now entering a market where business sense evaporates. Soccer operates from the pockets of insolvency, Clubs survive on the irrational spending of super rich sugar daddies, and seldom obey the laws of sound business.

As if on cue, Tottenham's most famous player, Paul Gascoigne, hobbled back into London on crutches following a holiday in Portugal. This player, whom the bank insisted be sold to Lazio of Rome, virtually halved his \$14 million value by seriously injuring himself through a horribly mistimed tackle in the Cup final.

Lazio, for reasons close to obsession, seems intent on going ahead with obtaining him. Gascoigne's agents make noises that suggest he will not stay in London, and Tottenham talks of spending \$4 million on defender Paul Parker of the Queens Park Rangers, himself just restored by surgery.

Gascoigne came home with language the color of Sugar's aimed at journalists insensitive enough to ask about his health and his future. As Sugar will find, trading in human stock differs somewhat from selling computers and hi-fi sets.

For one thing, you cannot always rely on the word or the flesh. For another, when electronic equipment is sold, it generally stays sold unless the customer returns it under the terms of guarantees that do not exist in soccer.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

# For Yugoslavs, It's All for One in Sports

Reuters

BELGRADE — As Yugoslavia falls apart, its athletes have discovered a unity and composure that has brought them international success.

Last month, Red Star Belgrade became the first Yugoslav team to win soccer's European Cup.

"If we were behaving like Yugoslavia, we would be nowhere," said Red Star's general secretary, Vladimir Cvetkovic.

"Players would hate each other just because of their different nationalities and would be selfish and jealous. Instead, we managed to persuade them to think about their common aim. Unlike Yugoslavia, we were patient and united."

In April, Jugoplastika Split won an unprecedented third straight basketball European Cup.

In tennis, the national team has reached the Davis Cup semifinals, and Monica Seles, winner of the Australian and French Opens, is the world's No. 1-ranked woman. Goran Ivanisevic is among the top 20 men.

The national soccer team holds a big lead in its qualifying group and is one of the favorites for the European championship in Sweden next year.

Yugoslavia's handball teams are both Olympic and world championship medalists and swept the 1991 European Cup tournament. In volleyball, Mladost Zagreb has won the women's European Cup and Mladost's water polo team dominated Europe this year.

"Never have so many successes come in such a short period," Cvetkovic said. "But maybe it's not such a big paradox as it looks."

"Many athletes simply focus on their training to forget about the difficulties, and many also realize that international sports achievements bring big money. The harder they train, the easier they can forget about Yugoslavia's problems, and it pays off."

Yugoslavia has two reigning European athletics champions, high jumper Dragutin Topić and 1,500-meter runner Snezana Pajkic. Nataša Bokan won an Alpine skiing silver medal at the world championships,

and Franci Petek became Yugoslavia's first world ski jumping champion.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav federation of six republics and two provinces is so torn by ethnic disputes that civil war looms.

"It not only looks bad, it is bad," said Jure Zivc, a member of the Yugoslav basketball team that won the European and world titles in 1989 and 1990. "But still not all the athletes think Yugoslavia is dead. On the contrary, I can't imagine how a team as great as ours could be destroyed."

Toni Katic, a basketball player who signed a \$16-million contract with Benetton Treviso in Italy, said, "If you know you can get millions of dollars for playing well, you will train hard and forget about anything else."

The trouble with Yugoslavia is that most people have no economic motivation. They are poorly paid so they turn to politics as an escape.

"The tragedy of this country is that not everybody can be an athlete."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

# BOOKS

## WHATEVER HAPPENED TO MADISON AVENUE? Advertising in the '90s

By Martin Mayer. 269 pages. \$22.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

ADVERTISING may be everywhere about us — did you see the report that the U.S. armed services are now accepting commercial support for welcome-home festivities? — but the advertising business, Martin Mayer is here to tell us, is in trouble. Mayer, perhaps best known for a book published in the 1950s, "Madison Avenue, U.S.A.," contends that "through the decade of the 1980s, the relative importance of advertising to American industry steadily declined as expenditures on other sales techniques steadily increased," and that "a continuing decline of advertising as a factor in the American economy would be harmful to the national interest."

"Whatever Happened to Madison Avenue?" is Mayer's attempt to show how advertising got that way and to offer remedies for getting out of it. It is an informative but peculiar book, because Mayer seems unable to decide what is his readership. On the one hand it really isn't for the layman, who will find much of Mayer's inside-baseball approach more baffling than informative; on the other

hand it can't really be for the professional, to whom much of what Mayer reports surely will come as old news.

Mayer is very much an advertising partisan, if not indeed a promoter. He can be critical of the industry, but he believes that advertising has been good for America and he is here to revive it, not to bury it. In particular he is a believer in the notion that "advertising changes the product," that "the aspirin cures the headache faster because the sufferer who takes it believes in it."

What he sees all about him, though, is an economy in which brand names are being undermined, if not destroyed, by a new order in which price carries greater weight than brand loyalty.

On the bureaucratization of advertising, Mayer addresses himself to a problem that not merely afflicts this industry but permeates American society.

Mayer quotes one ad executive whose jargon gives something to be desired but whose eye is sharp: "Big corporations are very hierarchical. They need people with whom to interface, so you have to have a lot of bodies for them to interface with." The agencies have become as bloated as the corporations with which they deal, in the process losing the very energy and irreverence and originality on which they prospered. Another person whom Mayer quotes is a filmmaker whose ad work has been hugely successful:

"You have to do things as ordered. There are unbelievable meetings. Decisions on whether her dress should be red or blue, whether her hair should be up or

down. Decisions I could make like that — there has to be a meeting. So much of my work is instinctual, but you have to explain, give marketing reasons or research reasons. My father was a mural painter for the WPA. He got into advertising through being an elevator operator in a building where there was an agency. Now the schools produce everybody. You don't get a mix of people. And they teach the kids in school by showing them what's been done in advertising, not in art or literature or communications."

Or, as Mayer himself puts it, "What has been devastating the advertising industry is the growing feeling among advertisers and retailers that the selling job should be done predictably through the weight of money rather than speculatively through the employment of imagination." True enough, and true, alas, for much more in American industry than advertising.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

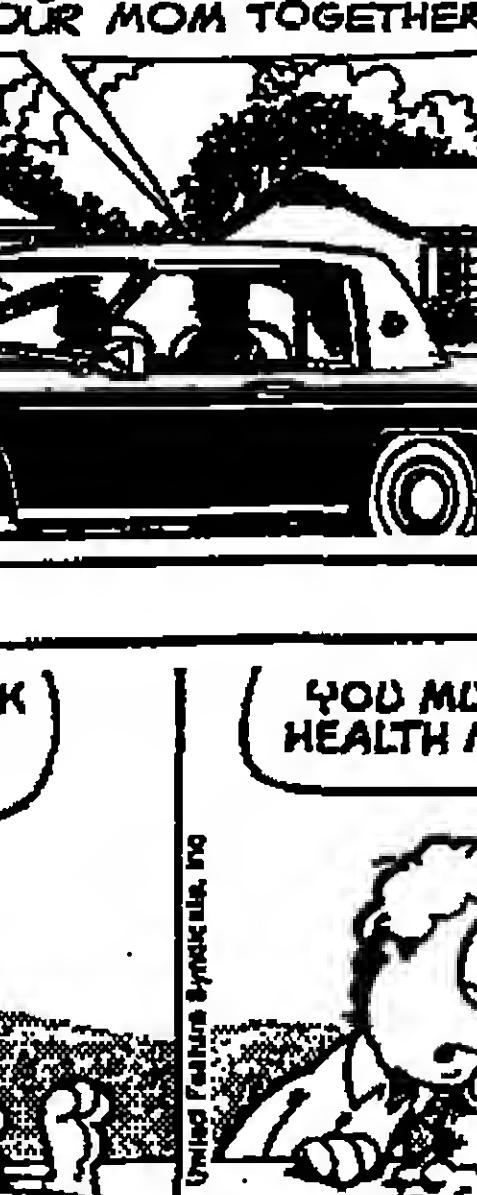
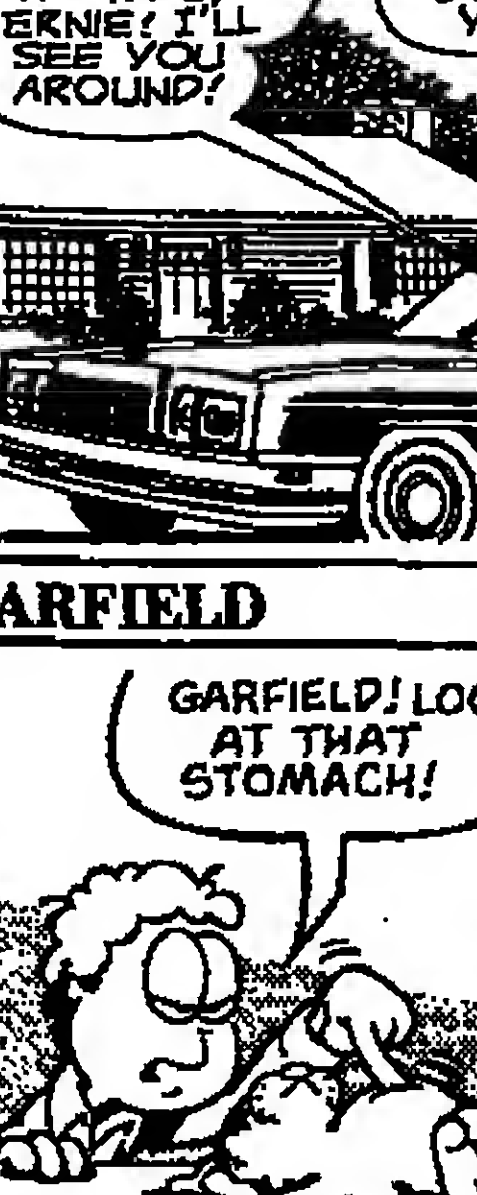
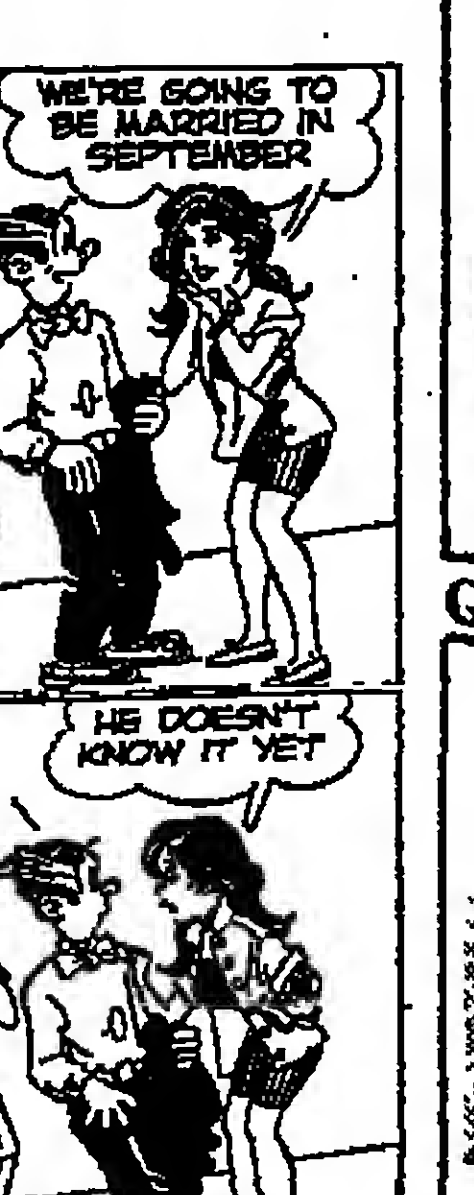
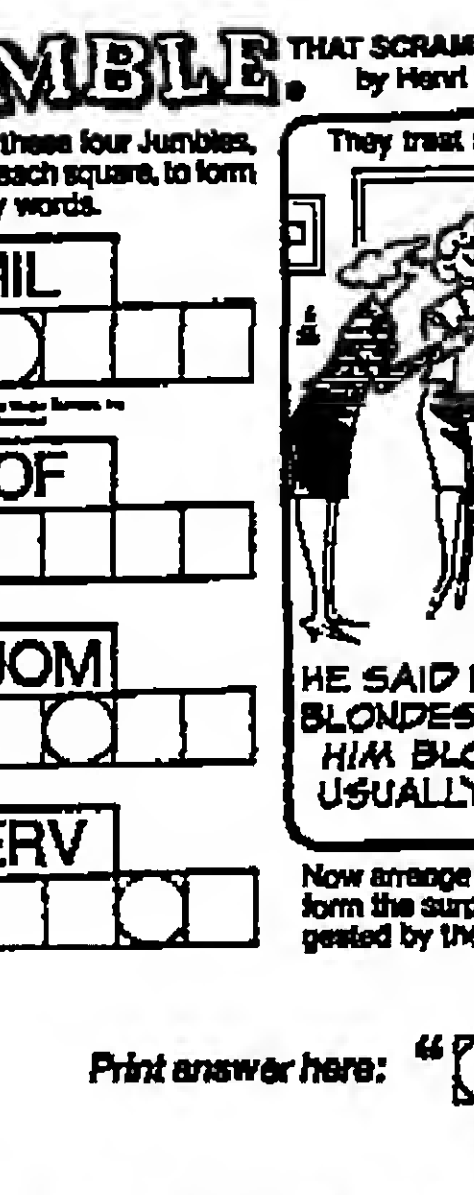
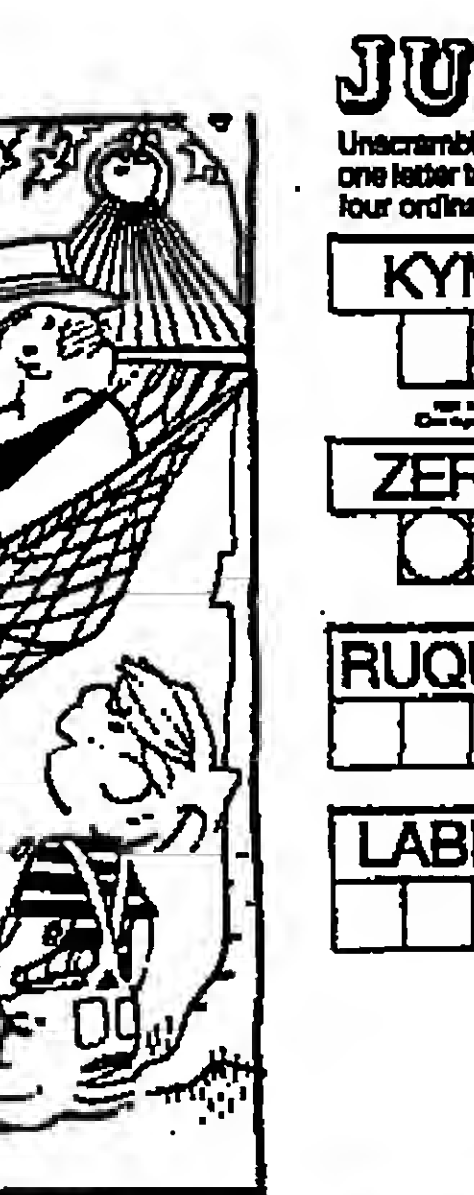
FICTION			NONFICTION		
Week	Title	Weeks on List	Week	Title	Weeks on List
1	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	3	1	THE COMMANDERS, by Bob Woodward	1
2	HEIR TO THE EMPIRE, by Timothy Zahn	2	2	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	2
3	LOVES MUSIC, LOVES TO DANCE, by Mary Higgins Clark	1	3	NANCY REAGAN, by Kitty Kalichman	3
4	THE FIRM, by John Grisham	5	4	COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT, by Clark Clifford with Richard Holbrooke	4
5	AS THE CROW FLIES, by Jeffrey Archer	4	5	WOODY ALLEN, by Eric Lipton	5
6	IF IT IS FOR HOMICIDE, by Sue Grafton	6	6	REAL PONIES DON'T GO DINKY, by Patrick F. McManus	6
7	VORTEX, by Larry Bond	8	7	FILE IN THE BELLY, by Sam Keen	7
8	HEARTBEAT, by Danielle Steel	7	8	SILENT COUP, by Len Colodny and Robert Heston	8
9	MEMORIAL, by Mike Korda	11	9	PARLIAMENT OF WHORES, by P.J. O'Rourke	9
10	THE RUSTLERS OF WEST FORK, by Louis L'Amour	1	10	LIBERAL EDUCATION, by Doreen B. Doreen	10
11	THE CROWN OF COLUMBUS, by Michael Dorris and Louise Erdrich	9	11	IF YOU REALLY LOVED ME, by Ann Rule	11
12			12	YOU'LL NEVER EAT LUNCH IN THIS TOWN AGAIN, by Julia Phillips	12

13	MY FAVORITE SUMMER 1956, by Mickey Mantle and Phil Pepe	13	13	THE CARBOHYDRATE ADDICTION, by Rachael F. Heller and Richard F. Heller	13
14	CHUZZAB, by Alan M. Stein	14	14	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	14
15	UNDER THE INFLUENCE, by Peter Harnon and Terry Guncy	15	15	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford	15
16	DO IT LET'S GET OFF OUR BUTTS, by John Roger and Peter McWilliams	16	16		
17	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford	17	17		
18	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	18	18		
19	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	19	19		
20	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	20	20		

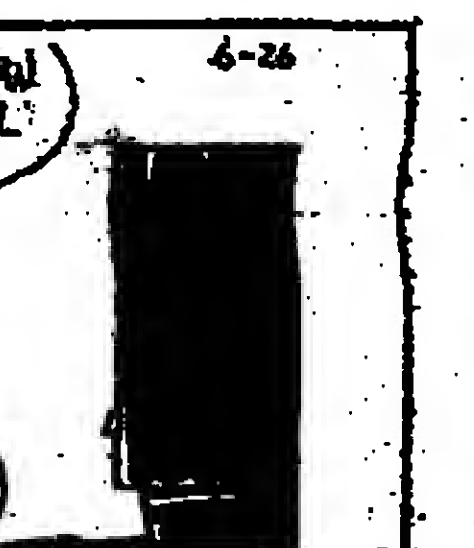
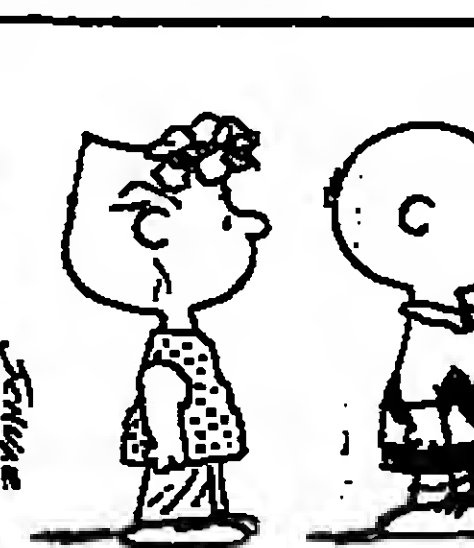
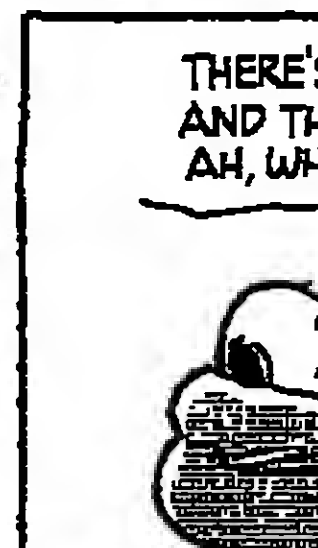
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



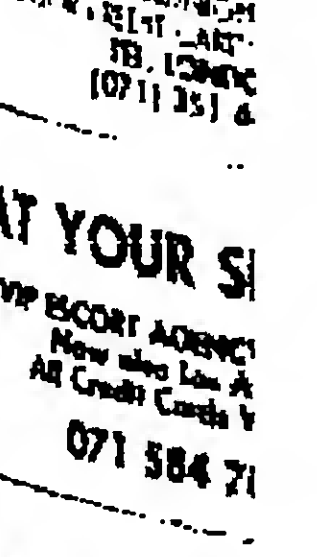
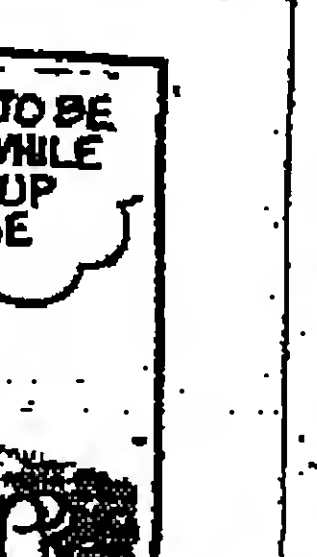
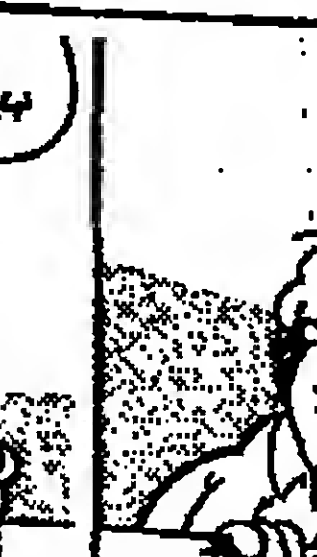
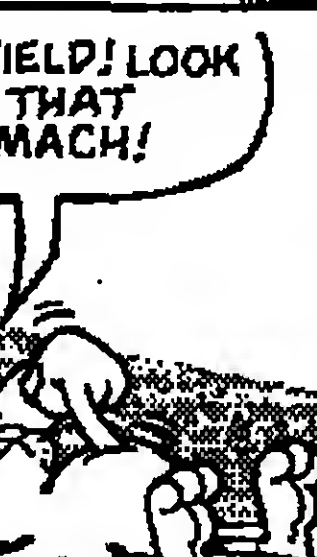
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD









# Comics Tap the Dreams Of Japan's 'Office Ladies'

Nell Simon waived his royalty for a benefit performance of "The Odd Couple," starring Tony Randall and Jack Klugman, and the sold-out evening raised nearly \$1.2 million for Randall's National Actors Theater. In thanks, Randall gave the first annual Odd Couple Award to Simon and to August Busch 3d, the chairman of Anheuser-Busch, who gave Randall the final \$100,000 of a \$300,000 company gift. "If ever there was an odd couple, it is them," Randall observed of the New York playwright and the St. Louis brewer.

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